

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



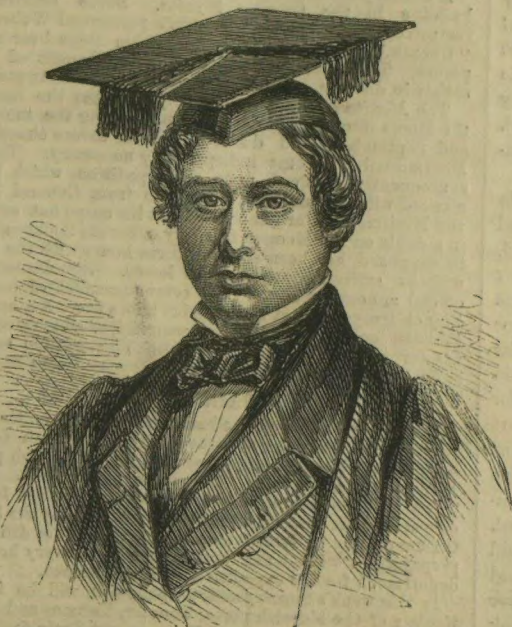
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

THE letter of the Emperor of the French to the King of Sardinia will add to the complications of Italy. Written for a larger purpose than the persuasion of Victor Emmanuel, or it never would have seen the light, what can that purpose be? Is it to tranquillise Austria, by showing that Napoleon III., the progeny of a revolution, has ceased to be a revolutionist? Is it to snub the King of the Italians for over-ambition, and force him to be contented with the prize of Lombardy, with Parma and Piacenza thrown in? Is it to conciliate the Roman Catholics of Europe, and especially the French priesthood, by showing his determination to bolster up and uphold the crumbling and tottering Papacy? Or is it to prove to the Italians that he did the best he could for them at Villafranca, and that it is alike their interest and their duty to conform to the arrangements which he has made, or is endeavouring to make, in their behalf? In the first of these objects Napoleon III. has already succeeded. The sudden peace which followed the victory of Solferino proved to Austria and to all the world that he preferred peace with a sufficient modicum of "glory" to a continuation of the war, with such allies working for him as Kossuth and Mazzini. Whether he will make it equally clear to the Italians and to the rest of Europe, that he has either the right or the power to restrain Sardinia within the limits which he has chosen to assign for her growth, to cut and carve Central Italy, or to establish an Italian confederation, will be seen hereafter, and will depend, first of all, upon the Italians, and upon the ulterior question, whether the Emperor will use military force to compel their obedience.



HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ACADEMIC COSTUME.—SEE PAGE 434.

Yet, whatever may be thought of its present policy, it is impossible to deny that the Imperial programme, as sketched in the letter to Victor Emmanuel, is one that might have been made largely conducive to the welfare and independence of Italy. Sardinia strengthened; Tuscany and Modena freed from irresponsible despotism; the Government of the Romagna secularised; Italian nationality recognised by the adoption of one flag, one system of custom-houses, and one currency; and a federation established under the merely nominal presidency of the Pope;—all these are objects which, had they been offered before a shot was fired, would have rallied the Italians to the Imperial standard, and been accepted by all but Austria as a very satisfactory adjustment of a very difficult question. But now the offer comes a day after the fair. It is simply "too late"—like the abdication of Louis Philippe, which if it had been announced twenty-four hours earlier might have left the house of Orleans in the Tuilleries to this hour, and relegated the house of Bonaparte to all but hopeless exile. It might have been excellent on the 1st of January, but it is more than doubtful on the 20th of October. Even were war still raging between France and Austria, and France marching from victory to victory, it might be deemed no inadequate proposal; but, as affairs at present stand, the world asks by what right Napoleon III. is dictator of Italy. He derives none which does not spring from conquest. He wrested Lombardy from Austria, and no more. With the cession of that province to Sardinia all his rights as a conqueror were exhausted; and, unless he is prepared to do battle either against Austria or against the Italians—if these object—the position which he has taken with respect to Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and the Romagna



FREWEN'S HALL, OXFORD, THE RESIDENCE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.—SEE PAGE 434.

is one which he has no logical, legal, or natural right to assume. He has placed himself in a dilemma, out of which he cannot escape with the dignity that belongs to his eminent station except under two contingencies, one of which is very unlikely, and the other would be very deplorable. The first is the submission of the Italians to the proposed arrangement without the employment of force; and the second a new war—not this time against Austria, but against Italy.

In this position of the game it is easy to see that the trump cards are with the Italians. They have but to persist in repudiating all proposals that shall not leave them at full liberty to dispose of their own destinies, and the great Emperor must either leave them alone, or stultify himself by making a second war for the enslavement of Italy, after having made a first for its liberation.

After the publication of this document we do not see how any general Congress of the European Powers is possible. The revolutions that are smouldering in Italy, and one of which threatens at this moment to break out in Naples with a virulence which alone may render nugatory all the fine plans of the protectors of Italy, are a danger to the whole of Europe. They do not concern France, Austria, and the Italians only, but the entire European Commonwealth, just as much as a house on fire in any street of a city concerns all the householders within range of the conflagration. But how can Russia, Prussia, or Great Britain consent to enter into a Congress for the pacification of Italy if the Emperor of the French have already arranged the whole business, and declared to all the world the conditions of the settlement? Are they to be the mere registrars of his supreme decree?—or are they simply the ornaments of his throne, and, as such, to lend the grace of their presence to a formality which would be equally binding without their concurrence? Nay, Austria herself, if there be the least remnant of self-respect in the minds of the Emperor and his councillors, or in the public spirit of the country, can scarcely condescend to take part in any new deliberation of which the results are laid down beforehand. And, failing these great Powers, where are we to find the constituents of a Congress?

That there will be a general Congress, sooner or later, to settle the multifarious questions that still agitate Europe, in Italy and elsewhere, and to revise the unsatisfactory settlement of 1815, we both hope and believe. But it has been adjourned *sine die* by the publication of the Imperial letter. Even though Austria should consent to be bound to the chariot-wheels of the conqueror of Solferino, and even though Russia and Prussia should so far forget their dignity and their independence as to take part in deliberations of which the results are so clearly prescribed—for “I cannot,” says Napoleon III., “in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements; the part of France is traced beforehand”—it is all but certain that the voice of the people of Great Britain will condemn the British Government if it lend any countenance to, or take part in, the proposal. Were a Congress held pledged to nothing but to pacify Italy and content the Italians, and if the result of its full, free, and careful deliberations were such a scheme as the Emperor Napoleon has sketched, the people of this country might think the result inadequate, or might otherwise regret and disapprove of it. But they would have no ground of quarrel with their own Government for taking part in it. As the case at present stands the British nation is bound to hold aloof from a project that, as its fundamental doctrine, denies the right of the Italians to choose their own form of government, and that tacitly acknowledges the right of France, because it won Lombardy, to be the dictator of Tuscany and all Italy. The people and Government of Great Britain have no more to do with the Emperor's programme and Congress than they had with the Conferences of Zurich. A general Congress would be a mockery under the circumstances. There is, in fact, nothing to deliberate about, except perhaps the steps that France and Austria are to take if the Italians, as they certainly will, refuse the settlement proposed to them; and of such a Congress none but France and Austria ought to be the members. Not Sardinia even could condescend to take part in it without the forfeiture of a high position. The move on the part of Napoleon III. has been a false one from the beginning. And, as one false move is not to be corrected, either in great affairs or in small ones, by a second move equally false, the Government of this country has but one course of policy and duty—to stand aside, and have nothing to do with complications which it cannot control. The Emperor is great and powerful, and the British people would be glad to co-operate with such an ally to preserve the peace of the world, or in any other righteous cause, but they cannot blow hot and cold with the same breath. They cannot rejoice at the liberation of Lombardy without lamenting the proposed enslavement of Tuscany and the Romagna.

Is it not possible for the Emperor of the French to conquer the distrust of Englishmen? If he would only have the magnanimity to recognise in the Italians the same right to choose their Sovereign as he recognises in the French, and by virtue of which he has become the leading spirit of Europe, the Italian difficulty would grow less and less every day. Nobody would take umbrage but the Emperor of Austria, the Pope, and the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena. The rest of Europe would be satisfied. Italy would have her destinies in her own hands, and the British people would cheerfully acknowledge that Napoleon III. was a great soldier, but a still greater statesman—a man rightly desirous of the glory of his own country, but fully aware of and disposed to respect the true glory of others. But Great Britain cannot acknowledge a European dictator; and her sympathy and neutrality, which are worth something to any cause, will be given to Italy at the present conjuncture, whatever may be the disappointment or the displeasure of the Court of the Tuileries. Any other line of policy would be an act of suicide on the part of our Administration, and Lord John Russell is perfectly cognisant of the fact. The hands of Great Britain are as yet clear in the business of Italy, and they will be kept so.

Mr. J. Fulman, Clarenceux King of Arms, and for many years Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, died on Saturday evening, from an attack of paralysis.

Lord Vane was elected on Thursday week Vice-Commodore of the Royal Western Yacht Club, vice Mr. Peard, resigned. Mr. Peard is still with Garibaldi in Italy.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Their Imperial Majesties arrived on Tuesday evening at Compiègne, and were received with much cheering by the people.

The *Times* correspondent in Paris sends a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th ult., to the King of Sardinia. This important document is given in another column. The Emperor's letter is accepted in official circles as containing the real settlement of the Italian question. All other plans, those of the unanimous wishes of the people of Central Italy included, are set down among the “illusions and sterile regrets” with which Napoleon III. taunts Victor Emmanuel.

The *Moniteur* of Wednesday morning contains the following:—“The Duke of Padua retires from the post of Minister of the Interior on account of ill-health, and the Emperor has named M. Billault as his successor.”

The Paris correspondent of *Le Nord* mentions that Mr. Cobden was received on Saturday by the Emperor.

In the new number of the *Correspondant* just published there is a paper by M. de Montalembert on the present crisis in the Papal States. It is entitled “The Pope Pius IX. and France in 1849 and in 1859.” He quotes with approval “the eloquent protest of the Bishop of Orleans,” and exceeds in violence the prelates who have written so bitterly against Piedmont. However, he chiefly finds fault with France, which he considers as responsible for the recent policy in Italy, and urges that the late events in Romagna which have caused so much irritation among the clergy are to be attributed to France alone. The *Correspondant* has received a first warning for this article. The *Ami de la Religion* has also received a first warning for having published the above article of the *Correspondant* in its columns.

A fire broke out on Friday week in the Luxembourg Palace at Paris, and destroyed the hall in which the Imperial Senate holds its sessions. Fortunately, all the most interesting and historical portions of the Palace, together with the pictures, books, records, &c., were preserved. It was in this hall that the trials of Teste, Cérbières, and De Praslin took place; and here Louis Blanc, in 1848, presided over the famous conferences of the workmen.

A military concert took place on Sunday at the Great Exhibition building in the Champs Elysées. Seven hundred performers recruited from the Garde Impériale performed Weber's overture to “Oberon,” and suitable selections from Meyerbeer and other composers. The concert was given for the benefit of the families of artists in distress. There were some 3000 persons present.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday officially narrates the inroads made by the Moors into the Algerian territory during the months of August and September, and declares that a severe chastisement of the Moorish tribes became indispensably necessary. The Government consequently resolved upon an expedition, which has been commenced with vigour; and a despatch from General Martimprey to the Minister of War announces that his corps has established itself in a defile on the Moorish territory, after the Zouaves, who composed its vanguard, had been engaged three hours with the enemy, though without suffering any serious losses. Simultaneously with this official announcement of the commencement of hostilities by the French troops against the Moorish tribes there has appeared in some Parisian journal a semi-official *communiqué* which denies that France has furnished supplies for the Spanish expedition against Morocco, and declares that France does not co-operate with Spain.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

Pressed by France on one hand and by Spain on the other, Morocco is likely to get a good squeeze. The Spanish Government has formally notified to foreign Powers that the Moorish ports of Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache are in a state of blockade. Generals Olanco, Tiron, and Quesada left Madrid on Saturday last for Algeiras. A despatch from Madrid on Tuesday states that the Staff of General O'Donnell was to leave there about the 3rd or 4th inst.; and that preparations were being actively made in every branch of the war department for the expedition against Morocco.

In this week's Supplement, at page 449, will be found some particulars of the Moorish ports, Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache, with an outline map of the coasts of Morocco and Spain facing each other.

PORTUGAL.

The King has lately superintended the proving of several pieces of artillery constructed on the new rifled principle. His Majesty takes great interest in artillery, and spares no pains to bring this arm to perfection in Portugal.

The concordat settling the long-disputed question of the patronatus, or right of presentation, to the Eastern bishoprics has been signed in Rome on the part of his Holiness and the Portuguese Government.

The body of Donna Carlota Joaquina, the Queen of Dom John VI., has been transferred with due solemnity to the Royal mausoleum of St. Vicente de Fora. The body was accompanied by the Marquis de Vallada and the Count de Mesquitella, and a guard of lancers. This Royal lady was the daughter of Charles IV. of Spain; she died in January, 1830, in the Palace of Queluz, and was buried in the Church of St. Pedro in Cintra.

ITALY.

The Pope, according to several journals, has accepted the principle of the reforms that have been suggested to him, but desires to be himself the judge of the time at which they shall be applied.

The Sardinian Government has commenced the work of reorganising its provincial administration, rendered necessary by the incorporation of Lombardy with Piedmont. The kingdom has been divided into seventeen provinces, each of which will have a governor, with a council. The objects of the measure are declared to be centralisation of the political government and decentralisation of the administration.

According to advices received from Sicily the insurrection there has not ceased. The insurgents have withdrawn into the mountains. The brothers Mantrichi are at the head of the movement. Reinforcements of troops are being continually dispatched by the Neapolitan Government to quell the insurrection. Numerous arrests have taken place at Palermo, Cattano, and Messina.

The elections of the members of the municipality at Florence and other places in Tuscany have terminated without any result, on account of almost all the electors having abstained from voting. The National Assembly has been convoked for the 7th of November.

Official returns have established the fact that the emigration from Venetian territory into Central Italy has amounted to 45,000 individuals within the last two months, and is rather increasing than at an end.

PRUSSIA.

The partial elections to complete the Second Chamber are now taking place, and the Liberal party has the advantage everywhere. The Prussian Government, which has already been forced to withdraw the project of customs reforms presented at the Conference of Harzburg, has also met with obstinate resistance in a somewhat similar question. Prussia proposed to the Governments interested that the tolls on the Rhine should be suppressed, and Germany eagerly supported the generous idea; but still it could not be realised, owing to the opposition of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt and the Duchy of Nassau.

The project for reorganising the army, which had been for some time under consideration, was signed by the Prince Regent on the 28th ult., exactly as proposed by the Minister at War.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia has returned from Dunaburg to Tsarko-Selo by the Warsaw Railway. He went over in sixteen hours the 550 kilometres (344 miles) already finished of that line in the magnificent carriage offered to his Majesty by the Russian Railways Company, who had it constructed in Paris. The Emperor expressed his entire satisfaction to the directors of the company.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople to the 26th ultimo state that the new Grand Vizier insists, in the first place, that the culprits in the late conspiracy should not be executed. To this the Sultan has readily given his consent. The sympathies of the population continue

to be in favour of the accused. The Grand Vizier demands complete reforms, and wishes that the chief religious dignitaries should contribute largely to the public taxes, and that the Sultan should sacrifice one-third of his own revenue. The Grand Vizier having met with resistance to these measures among his colleagues, a modification of the Ministry will therefore take place. It is stated that Ethena Pacha will succeed Foad Pacha. The chief of the general staff, Riza Pacha, has been banished.

UNITED STATES.

Our second edition last week contained an account of a formidable negro insurrection at Harper's Ferry, but subsequent advices inform us that the riot has been suppressed with a very slight loss of life, and that it was not a negro insurrection, having been originated by a man named Brown of Kansas notoriety. The details of the affair are very confused. According to one account, it was a deliberate attempt to incite a servile insurrection; but another statement is, that the disaffection originated in the failure of a contractor to pay his labourers. The Marines, in storming the armoury, of which the rioters had taken possession, lost several men; some citizens were killed, also some of the rioters.

The State election in Ohio resulted in a large majority for the Republicans. Partial returns from Iowa and Indiana indicated favourable results for the same party.

The English eleven have won the match against twenty-two of Philadelphia with seven wickets to spare.

CHINA.

Information from China confirms the statement that the American treaty was not ratified at Peking. We have an account of the mission of Mr. Ward, the American Envoy. The Envoy and his suite (which was limited to twenty) were conveyed to the Chinese capital in vehicles not unlike horse-boxes. At Peking the mission appear to have been all but prisoners. Personal communication with the Russians was denied them, and some of their correspondence was detained for many days by the Chinese. The Emperor refused to see Mr. Ward unless the latter consented to perform the *kotau*, an act of obeisance required of envoys (reduced in Mr. Ward's case from three kneelings and nine knocks of the head upon the ground to one kneeling and three knocks); and as he declined to do so it was notified that the treaty would not be ratified at Peking, but at Peking, a village on the Gulf of Pecheli, at the entrance of that stream by which the Americans performed their journey to the capital. The mission accordingly left Peking, and on its arrival at Peking the ratifications were exchanged without any ceremony. The whole affair seems to have been humiliating, and not in accordance with the dignity of a great nation.

A letter in the *Daily News* states that twelve sailors of the ship *Henry Ellis*, having gone a little way into the country at Shanghai, were met by a party of Chinese, and five were murdered on the spot; four made their escape; three it is supposed lost their way, and have since been murdered. The writer says that numerous other instances of a similar character have occurred, and complains of the absence of troops and inefficient naval force.

INDIA.

The Governor General has issued an order finally disposing of the remnants of the late Bengal army. The native artillery and regular cavalry have ceased to exist. Fourteen regiments have been re-armed. The 2nd Grenadiers and 25th Bengal Native Infantry were disbanded with from two to six months' pay.

There is a rumour that Sir Charles Trevelyan has recommended the entire disbandment of the Madras native army, leaving tranquillity to be maintained in the Presidency by the European troops and a numerous military police. Two European regiments have been ordered to embark at Calcutta for China, and they will, it is said, be followed by some Sikh troops.

The cold weather was to usher in an expedition against the Nana and the rebels on the Oude frontier.

The Governor-General was to leave Calcutta for the North-west on the 11th of October. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has returned from the Mofussil. The Bishop of Calcutta has left Calcutta on a visitation tour to the Upper Provinces. His Lordship was to proceed as far as Peshawur, and pass the next hot season at Simlah.

The citizens of Calcutta have held a large public meeting to petition Parliament on the subject of taxation, the opening of the Legislative Council to the non-official class, the abolition of the Executive Council, and the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the causes of the present discontent.

Mr. Prendergast, the Accountant-General of the Madras Presidency, has been dismissed by Government for having used, to his own advantage, knowledge attained in virtue of his position as Finance Minister in the conversion of the Tanjore Bonds.

A party of priests and nuns, about thirty in number, have left Montreal on a mission to Oregon and British Columbia.

A French farmer has sent to Louis Napoleon some excellent turnip-soup, with a request that his son, who made it, shall be exempted from military service.

Le Nord asserts that at Zurich it has been definitively settled that the iron crown of the Lombards is to remain in the possession of Austria.

Count Colloredo is dead, and Count Caroli has reached Zurich as his successor, and his formal signature of the treaty is expected to be daily announced.

It is stated that M. Bunsen, who so long filled the situation of Prussian Ambassador in London, has been induced to leave his retirement at Heidelberg and to take up his residence in Berlin, where, it is understood, some congenial appointment in the service of the Court will soon be conferred upon him.

The fund for the purchase of muskets for Garibaldi appears to be making considerable progress in England. Sir F. H. Goldsmid has put down his name for £100, and Sir H. A. Hoare has, besides subscribing £50, opened accounts, under the title of “Central Italian Fund,” with two London banking firms (Messrs. Hoare, and Ransom, Bouverie, and Co.), who will transmit to Italy any sums which may be lodged with them for this object.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—The German papers teem with the preparations for the Schiller Festival. We take the following items from them:—A letter from Munich says:—“The Schiller Committee has been holding daily sittings. The celebration here will be on a grand scale. Dr. Bodenstedt is intrusted with the general arrangements. An ‘apotheosis’ of Schiller is the groundwork of the plan. The ‘Odéon’s’ Saal (one of the finest concert-rooms in Europe) will, it is thought, not be large enough, and the musical performance will take place in the Opera House.” A letter from Marbach says:—“Schiller's house was purchased this spring by the committee for 4000 fl. (£400), and is actually undergoing the necessary repairs, and is being restored to the state it was in when Schiller lived there. In Saxony 20,000 dollars have been subscribed. At Berlin a torchlight procession was proposed on the eve of the festival, but objected to by the Police Director and by Count Schwerin. ‘Wilhelm Tell’ is to be given on the 11th at the Opera House. At Vienna a torch procession is allowed, and the festivities will be on a grand scale. The King of Hanover has subscribed 200 dollars.”

TICKLING A CROCODILE.—About sunrise on the morning on which we approached the old fort of Mullative, whilst riding over the sandy plain by which it is surrounded, we came suddenly upon a crocodile asleep under some bushes of the buffalo thorn, several hundred yards from the water. The terror of the poor wretch was extreme when he awoke and found himself discovered and completely surrounded. He was a hideous creature, upwards of ten feet long, and evidently of prodigious strength had he been in a condition to exert it, but his consternation completely paralysed him. He started to his feet and turned round in a circle, hissing and clanking his bony jaws, with his ugly green eye intently fixed upon us. On receiving a ball through his neck he lay perfectly still and apparently dead. Presently he looked round cunningly and made a rush towards the water, but a second ball disabled his right fore leg, and he lay again motionless and feigning death. We tried to rouse him, but without effect; pulled his tail, slapped his back, struck his hard scales, and teased him in every way, but all in vain—nothing would induce him to move till accidentally one of the party tickled him gently under the arm, and in an instant he drew it close to his side, and turned to avoid a repetition of the experiment. Again he was touched under the other arm, and the same emotion was exhibited, the great monster twisting about like an infant to avoid being tickled. The scene was highly amusing, but the sun was high and we pursued our journey, leaving the crocodile to make his way to the adjoining lake.—From *Sir J. Emerson Tennant's Ceylon*, &c.

The number of men of the building trades who had resumed work under the declaration up to Saturday last was 12,633. Under the shop rule about 2700 were at work.

LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE KING OF SARDINIA.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* has transmitted to that journal the following letter, the genuineness of which he guarantees, addressed by the Emperor Louis Napoleon to King Victor Emmanuel:—

Monsieur mon Frère,—I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is, not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favourable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

Before entering on the discussion of this question I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests—often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best manner possible the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

I believed then that, if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed. I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:—

Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

The Confederation then to ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of customs, and one currency.

The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that, in this species of Diet, the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out, if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides, a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

The cession of Lombardy with a limited debt is an accomplished fact. Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Comacchio.

The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategic point of view, indispensable to her; We demand that the Duchy of Parma shall be called to Modena;

That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

That a system of moderate (sage) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant case of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army;

We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognised as federal fortresses;

And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result. Let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and, so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

Palace of St. Cloud, October 20, 1859.

ANGLO-SAXON ANTIQUITIES.—About ten years ago the skeleton of a man, together with the umbo of a shield, a sword, spear, &c., was exhumed by labourers engaged in digging the foundations of some cottages near the entrance to the village of Long Wittenham, near Abingdon. This autumn Mr. Akerman instituted a systematic search, and soon obtained abundant evidence of the nature and character of the interments, which are of two distinct kinds, the one by cremation, presumed to be the older rite of burial of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers; the other by inhumation, or the burial of the body entire, the males with their weapons, the females with their personal ornaments. Among the former are nearly a score of iron bosses of shields, a great number of spears and knives, and a sword three feet long, the blade straight, broad, and two-edged. The spears are of various forms and sizes, and were found even in the graves of boys. The relics are now in London, and a report of them will be read to the Society of Antiquaries by their secretary at the first meeting for the session in the present month.

A NEW ZEALAND RESIDENCE.—We reached the residence of my half-caste companion. Here we were saluted by the barking of four large fat dogs, of the bulldog species, which, when they found me in the company of one in whose society they had killed and devoured many a New Zealand pig, suddenly settled their bristles, and became friendly. The mountains here were steep as in many parts of Switzerland, with the little residue of the New Zealand half-caste placed at the foot of the steep mountains, quite near to the edge of the water, whose ripple ever and anon murmured around the solitary residence. This spot bears the name of "Hapiwika." The half-caste woman spoke very good English, received her brother very affectionately, and behaved herself in a very becoming manner towards me. She immediately set to work, cooking for us some wild pig, which was near at hand, having been caught some few days before by the bulldogs previously mentioned. Breadmaking she commenced, in the following manner:—She took fat, caraway seeds, sugar, and flour, mixed them together, fisted them with a firm hand, and so ended the job. The flavour of the bread was a demi-semi kind of cake, anything but suitable to the salt wild pig. The boy went out for a short time, being hungry, and very quickly returned with a lot of mussels of a most colossal kind, which he instantly put before the fire, for the twofold purpose of opening and cooking. I partook of them and found them excellent. This was a kind of *bonne bouche* for us during the time that the wild pig was boiling and the bread baking in the middle of the wood ashes. The house had no windows; holes in the walls were their substitutes. The house was very simple in regard to its internal divisions. It possessed its kitchen, bedroom, drawing and dining rooms, scullery, &c., all in one; consequently we all slept in this universal room, which occupied the whole of the interior of this simple and curious New Zealand residence. There was no chair; the vertebra of a whale, however, made a passable substitute. The thing that bore the nearest approximation to the civilisation of the white community was a cradle, in which swung her little infant, she being married to an American.—*Dr. John Shaw's Gallop to the Antipodes.*

WOMAN'S VENERATION.—If women have one weakness more marked than men, it is towards veneration. They are born worshippers—makers of silver shrines for some divinity or other, which of course, they always think, fell straight down from heaven. The first step towards their falling in love with an ordinary mortal is generally to dress him out with all manner of real or fancied superiority; and, having made him up, they worship him. Now, a truly great man, a man really grand and noble in art and intellect, has this advantage with women, that he is an idol ready made to hand; and so that very painstaking and ingenious sex have less labour in getting him up, and can be ready to worship him on shorter notice. In particular is this the case where a sacred profession and a moral supremacy are added to the intellectual. Just think of the career of celebrated preachers and divines in all ages. Have they not stood like the image that "Nebuchadnezzar the King set up," and all womankind, coquettes and flirts not excepted, been ready to fall down and worship, even before the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, and so forth? Is not the faithful Paula, with her beautiful face, prostrate in reverence before poor, old, lean, haggard, dying St. Jerome, in the most splendid painting of the world, an emblem and a sign of woman's eternal power of self-sacrifice to what she deems noblest in man? Does not old Richard Baxter tell us, with delightful singleheartedness, how his wife fell in love with him first, spite of his long pale face; and how she confessed, dear soul, after many years of married life, that she had found him less sour and bitter than she had expected? The fact is, women are burdened with fealty, faith, reverence, more than they know what to do with; they stand like a hedge of sweet-peas, throwing out fluttering tendrils everywhere for something high and strong to climb by, and when they find it, be it ever so rough in the bark, they catch upon it. And instances are not wanting of those who have turned away from the flattery of admirers to prostrate themselves at the feet of a genuine hero who never wooed them except by heroic deeds and the rhetoric of a noble life.—*The Minister's Wooing.*

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received through Mr. Reuter's office yesterday (Friday) morning:—

VENICE, Nov. 2.—On the occasion of the reopening of the Opera a noisy demonstration has taken place here. Brigandage continues in the Venetian provinces. Several persons have been arrested in Verona by Hungarian soldiers for distributing revolutionary prints.

The following was received per Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company:—

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The *Bombay* with the mails from Australia left Aden for Suez on the 22nd of October. The letters will probably be delivered in London on Monday or Tuesday next.

THE CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.—Alexandria, Oct. 23. A telegram has been received here announcing the departure from Aden (date not given) of the *Nemesis*, with the next incoming mails.

The *Delta* from Southampton arrived at Alexandria on the 25th ult., and the *Vedra* from Marseilles on the 26th.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY.

GENOA.

The policy of the Tuilleries would seem of late to have derived much of its inspiration from the philosophy of Joseph Surface. When that great and pure moralist opens with a high sounding—"The man who—" we can pretty well surmise the spirit in which he speaks; so the French Cabinet, wrapping its intentions in the profoundest mystery, is satisfied with enunciating from time to time certain little, oracular sentences—now mystical, now commonplace—which are, after all, not much more than the polished abstractions of the high authority in the comedy. "France alone amongst nations wages war for an idea" was one of these. It sounded vastly well. It had the true epigrammatic "clink" so pleasant to French ears; and "idea," as ancient Pistol says, was a word of good report. But let us most precisely ask what was the idea for which France did go to war? and why is it that she asserts her work is now accomplished?

It could not be for the great programme proclaimed at Milan—Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic—because the French Emperor has distinctly told us that he has abandoned this project. As little the extinction of Austrian influence in the peninsula, since the very plan of a confederation, wherein Austria would be aided by the Pope, Naples, and the Duchies, at once contradicts that assumption.

Still less, again, for the victory of the popular cause—that grand democratic policy which a number of well-meaning, but not very far-sighted, politicians always declared to be the mission of Louis Napoleon. We see the "popular cause" in the Duchies and in the Legations; at least, we are told it is eminently the popular voice that has declared the downfall of the Sovereigns in these States. Need we inquire how much aid and support have been lent to it? The mission of Prince Poniatowsky to Florence is the shortest answer to the question.

Could it be, then, that the Emperor desired that these much-trampled on and outraged Italians should for once have a chance of better government? Scarcely, indeed, since he has to confess how ineffectual have been his strongest representations to the Pope, and we see him actually reduced to the menace of withdrawing the French army from Rome as a last means of coercion. And yet, though it could not possibly be for any of these the Emperor sent his legions over the Alps, the Peace of Villafranca is signed at Zurich, and "France has done all that she means to do."

To imagine the black despair with which these words have been heard in Italy one must have witnessed how men have received them here. It is in vain to say, "Piedmont has acquired a great extension of territory. By the annexation of Lombardy she has gained strength in population, wealth, and resources." The answer at once is, "What security have we that this settlement will last? Is there any guarantee for its permanence? With Verona, Mantua, and Peschiera in the hands of Austria, what protection have we against invasion the moment that Austria may deem it prudent to renew the struggle? The very fact that she has ceded the territory to France, and Piedmont, strengthened by the Duchies, would have a population of nearly eight millions, a great geographical position, and many elements of strength. Above all she would have that "status" and influence in the Peninsula that would necessitate her neighbours to govern more liberally than hitherto. On the flanks of a "free Piedmont" there could be neither military law, arbitrary imprisonment, nor forced loans. Men could not be thrown into gaol on suspicion, and liberated after years of duration on caprice; they could not be flogged at the order of a Police Prefect for some petty offence of "want of respect," as was frequently the case in Carrara during the rule of the late Duke of Modena—late I call him, for though, *de jure*, he is the actual sovereign, whatever may be the fate of the Tuscan Prince, *de facto*, at least, is almost certainly excluded from his states for ever. We have seen that Austria, with all her strength and her immense military power, did not deem the possession of Lombardy secure so long as Piedmont enjoyed a free Constitution. This confession Count Buol was forced to make. He shrouded it under specious generalities and some casuistry, but the avowal was clear and precise:—"We cannot live as neighbours: either you must curb your press, muzzle your population, and repress your Liberals, or—" Well, we have lived to see the alternative, and the great question again comes back to us, Is this settlement final? It is very evident that the majority of Italian statesmen think it is not permanent in its character, and that a renewal of the struggle is inevitable.

That the French policy is opposed to a strong Italy, or a strong kingdom of Piedmont, is clear enough. Nor would it be difficult to show why such should be the case. Were it otherwise, with one single word from the French Emperor, the annexation would be accomplished, and the thing done. England is already sufficiently pledged not to oppose it; and it is probable, besides, that such an arrangement would be highly advantageous to her. "L'Empereur ne veut pas," is, however, the brief reply of French diplomacy, when intreated to give some explanation for the Imperial motives. As to his own declaration, that no force is to be employed, nor any coercion used to restore the exiled Dukes, it is pretty much like saying to a drowning man—"Swim away, my brave fellow, I'll not put your head under, nor will I suffer any one else to tie a stone to your feet; you shall have fair play, depend upon it." Now, the Duchies are swimming for their lives. There is no exaggeration in the simile. Piedmont would aid them, she has already stretched out her hand, but France orders her to withdraw it. Does any one believe that Provisional Government can go on ad infinitum? Does any one imagine that people continue to yield obedience to an authority that has no firmer foundation than popular will? Men may erect a juryman in a storm and so rescue themselves from shipwreck; but nobody ever heard of a man constructing a vessel with one, or sailing fresh out of port with such a substitute for a good mast. "The usual duration of Provisional Government is—so long as there are funds in the State treasury—so long as useless public officers can be appointed and paid, workmen employed on public works, generally of very doubtful utility, with large wages—so long as fêtes can be given, and illuminations decreed;—so long, in fact, as the rule of little work and much play can be observed, Provisional Governments are popular, but no longer.

If I have suffered myself to indulge in these "speculations" it is because there is no "news" to report to you. The only interesting fact I have heard of is a curious letter, which has been reprinted and circulated, written by the Emperor of the French to Pope Gregory at the time of the well-known revolt in the Romagna. It concludes with the memorable words—"If your Holiness would then abdicate your temporal power, returning it also in its fulness, our sentiment towards you would be little less than adoration." The *Moniteur Français*, I perceive, denies this to have been written by the Emperor, and attributes it to his brother.

The Bishop of Rimini is still in prison, and there is a general flight of Church dignitaries from the Romagna. The forces of the Pope and the "Army of Central Italy" have their outposts within sight of each other; a collision may be expected at any moment. Meanwhile a Neapolitan fleet is cruising in the Adriatic to support the Papal forces.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

On Wednesday, shortly after twelve o'clock, the *Great Eastern* weighed anchor in Holyhead harbour, and proceeded on her course to Southampton Water, where moorings have been provided for her. The weather was fine and clear, and everything betokened a successful voyage.

We have been requested by Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Great Ship Company, to publish the following letter, in order "to correct erroneous impressions arrived at in the last few months from Liverpool sources":—

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Dear Sir,—In justice to Mr. Thos. Bold, and for the information of all those interested in the *Great Eastern*, it is my duty to inform you that there is no foundation in the statement, contained in the *Liverpool Daily Post*, that £40,000 has been placed at his disposal for the completion of that vessel, or that any sum has been so placed, or any such duty assigned to that gentleman. Mr. Bold's position at the board is that of director appointed to fill a vacancy, and subject to the confirmation of a general meeting, and acting managing director Mr. Jackson.

The contract of the company for the completion of the *Great Eastern*, and the work performed, have in due course been subjected to the most careful examination of three experienced surveyors, whose report will furnish Mr. Hawkshaw, as umpire, and Messrs. Fowler and Maclean, as arbitrators, with material on which to deliberate in making the award. Until this is done the company are not aware to what extent, if at all, they can be called upon to disburse any funds except for extras specially ordered. In the completion of the work the supervision of a competent surveyor will supersede the necessity of assigning to any director that duty. The reports circulated as to the reasons leading to the adoption of Southampton as the port of completion are equally without foundation; all the energies of the board, from April to August, were devoted to the completion of the ship in time for the American season, and but for the unfortunate accident (over which the directors had no possible control) the ship would have been in America in September, leaving for after completion that which could have been temporarily dispensed with. The delay consequent on making good the damage done by the accident deranged our plans, and two courses remained open for our adoption. The first was to go to America, realise little by the voyage out, and find when we arrived there that disappointment to the people of America and ourselves could have been the only result of visiting them at a time when they could not visit us. The next course was, to turn to account, this time, the finishing of the vessel, and utilise in a central position the time so occupied by gratifying the interest taken in the vessel by our countrymen. This done, an early opportunity would be afforded the directors of further testing the vessel's sea qualities by a trip to the warm climate of the Mediterranean, which would ensure passengers, and prepare the public mind for that complete confidence necessary to obtain all the passengers and goods essential to her complete success on whatever voyage she might be sent; preparing her also, at the same time, for Government employ, if so desired, and leaving the American trip to the more seasonable period of the year, for the most complete realisation of their and our wishes.

The determination of a final and fixed port of departure will entirely depend upon the respective merits of the ports in this country, adapted, by position and safety, natural advantages and trade facilities, for the vessel; but this much you may depend upon, that, so long as I have anything to do with the management of the affairs of the company, no port will be adopted but that which secures to the ship the best of the favoured ports—Yours, obediently,

R. J. R. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

London, Great Ship Company (Limited),
November 2, 1859.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY PEEL.

JULIA, LADY PEEL, was the second daughter of General Sir John Floyd, Bart., by his wife, Rebecca, daughter of Charles Darke, Esq., of Madras. She was married the 8th of June, 1820, to the late eminent statesman the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and had four sons, Sir Robert Peel, the present Baronet; the Right Hon. Frederick Peel; Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., whose death is so lamented; and John Peel, Esq., Fusilier Guards; and two daughters—Julia, Dowager Countess of Jersey, and Eliza, the Hon. Mrs. Stenor. Lady Peel was remarkable for personal beauty, and among the pictures of the late Sir Robert is a well-known portrait of her, wearing a hat, painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and forming a companion to Rubens' "Chapeau de Paille," for which latter Sir R. Peel gave the large sum of three thousand five hundred guineas. Lady Peel died suddenly on the night of the 26th ult., at her house in Whitehall Gardens.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL G. G. LEWIS, C.B.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL Griffith George Lewis, C.B., Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers, who died at Brighton on the 24th ult., had been in the British Army nearly sixty years, and in his early career saw much hard and honourable service. He was in the campaign in Naples and Calabria in 1805 and 1806, which was distinguished by the battles of Maida and Scythia Castle. He was at the capture of Ischia and Procida, in the Bay of Naples, in August, 1809; and at the siege of the port at Santa Maura, in 1810. In 1813 Lewis was in the Peninsula at the siege of San Sebastian, and was wounded at the assault of the breach, and lost his left leg above the knee. He was for his conduct made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and had received the silver war medal and two clasps for Maida and San Sebastian. He became a Colonel in 1838, a Major-General in 1851, and a Lieutenant-General in 1858.

EARL WALDEGRAVE.—A portrait and memoir of this nobleman (who died at Hastings on the 24th ult.) will be given in our next Number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the late eminent engineer, Robert Stephenson, Esq., M.P., was proved in London on the 26th of October by Charles Parker, Esq., solicitor, George Robert Stephenson, Esq., engineer, and George P. Bidder, Esq., C.E. The personality was sworn under £400,000. To his cousin, the said George Robert Stephenson, he has bequeathed all his interest in the locomotive steam factory at Newcastle, under the firm of Robert Stephenson and Company, and his interest in Switstone Collieries in Leicestershire, which was left to him by his father; also bequeaths to him his leasehold residence in Gloucester-square, and the furniture, pictures, statuary, plate, library, wine, and other effects, as well as half the furniture and effects in the office in Great George-street; the other half he has left to the said George P. Bidder; also bequeaths to Mr. George R. Stephenson a legacy of £50,000, to Mr. Charles Parker £10,000, and to Mr. George P. Bidder £10,000. To his cousins, Robert and James Stephenson, £5000 each; to ten female cousins, £1000 each. To the nine following gentlemen, engineers and others—namely, Mr. W. Weallams, his partner in the factory at Newcastle, Mr. G. H. Phipps, Mr. Edwin Clark, Mr. T. E. Harrison, Mr. W. H. Budden, Mr. P. H. Stanton, James and George Berkeley, and Mr. W. Kell, solicitor—£2000 each; and to Mr. James Green and Mr. Stockman, of Great George-street, £1000 each; to Mr. George Vaughan, £5000; to Mrs. Emily Lister, £4000; and to her two sisters £1500 each. Leaves £5500 for the support of the children of the late Mr. Starbuck, of Walbrook; an annuity of £100 to Margaret Tomlinson, his servant; and a legacy of £20 to each of his other servants. Bequeaths to the Newcastle Infirmary, £10,000; Literary and Philosophical Institution of Newcastle, £7000; North of England Mining Institution, £2000; Institution of Civil Engineers, £2000; Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £2000; and to the Society for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places, £2000. He leaves the residue equally amongst his three executors for their own use and benefit. The will is dated the 13th of August, 1859. Witnesses, Robert Hayes, solicitor, 60, Russell-square, and O. Whiting, his clerk.

The will of Sir William Norris, formerly of Barrow-green House, Oxted, Surrey, but late of Ashurst Lodge, Sunninghill, Berks, was proved in London by Lady Norris, the relict, Charles Norris Wilde and William Norris Nicholson, Esqrs., the executors. Personality, £30,000. He has bequeathed to his wife a life interest in all his property, real and personal, and after her decease to those entitled under the statute of distribution. The will bears date the 29th of June, 1853.

The will and two codicils of the Rev. Sir Charles Francis Farnaby, Bart., of Wickham Court, Kent, was proved in London by the executors, William John Campion, Esq., the Rev. John Thomas Austen, B.D., and William Francis Holcroft, Esq. The personality is £40,000. The family estates are under strict settlement. The wife takes a life interest; to whom he has bequeathed an immediate legacy of £1000 and a life interest in all his personal property, which, at her decease, he leaves in certain proportions to his nephews and nieces; the surplus to his nephew, John Farnaby Cator. He bequeaths his diamonds, pearls, family jewels, plate, &c., to his wife, for her life, and at her decease the right of purchase by the next entitled to the settled estates. There are the following bequests:—£1000 to the said Rev. J. T. Austen, the Rector of West Wickham; £1000 to each of his executors; £500 to John Longley, his godson; liberal annuities to his servants—his butler, coachman, gardener, gamekeeper—and legacies to all his other servants; £200 to each of the following institutions:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; for Providing Additional Curates in Populous Places; for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches; and the Orphan School for the Children of Clergymen in Regent's Park; and an annuity of £30 to the National Schools of West Wickham. The will is dated May 11, 1852; the codicils, August, 1853, and June, 1859.

A COMMISSION OF LUNACY has been sitting this week for the purpose of inquiring into the state of mind of Mr. Wilcock, a clergyman of the Church of England. The personal examination of Mr. Wilcock unquestionably proved that he was labouring under a variety of delusions, and the jury had, therefore, no alternative but to authorise his being put under restraint.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BOOSEY'S PIANOFORTE STUDIO; a Selection of Twelve Sonatas from the Works of the Great Composers, edited by J. W. DAVISON. No. 1, the "Ne Plus Ultra" of JOSEPH WOLFF. **PIECES FOR THE PIANOFORTE,** by A. SCHLOSSER, viz.—"Boutons de Roses," Morceau de Salon; "Souvenir du Rigi," Tyrolienne; "Les Fleurs Animées," impromptu; and "Deodora," Caprice à la Mazurka. **ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTE,** FROM MEYER-BEER'S "DINORAH," viz.—"Air de l'Ombre," by M^{me}. OURY; "The Shadow Air," by BRINLEY RICHARDS; Mazurka on the Canzonetta sung by M^{me}. Nantier Didié, by EMILE BERGER; Fantaisie, by W. KUHE; Polka Mazurka, by ADRIEN TALEXY; and Illustration, by J. ASCHER. Boosey and Sons.

Messrs. Boosey's new serial, called the "Pianoforte Studio," promises to be a publication of great interest. The first number, which has just appeared, contains the most remarkable work of one of the great pianoforte composers who flourished in London at the end of the last century. The "Ne Plus Ultra" of Joseph Wolff had unbounded vogue in its day; and, though neglected for many years, its recent revival, by the admirable performance of Arabella Goddard, promises to bring back its pristine celebrity. This young lady is making the public acquainted with forgotten masters of the olden time, akin in genius to Mozart and Beethoven, whose works ought to be cherished by every lover of pure and classical music. The number contains an able and interesting preface from the pen of Mr. J. W. Davison, and all the subsequent numbers, it is announced, are to be similarly enriched.

Herr Schlosser's pieces for the pianoforte are very elegant and agreeable drawing-room music. They are light but not trivial; full of graceful melodies, mingled with brilliant passages calculated to display the finger of an accomplished pianist.

"Dinorah," like all successful operas, is in its novelty furnishing food for the pianoforte composers both in Paris and London. Numbers of pieces for that instrument—fantasias, variations, waltzes, mazurkas, &c., on themes from "Dinorah"—are appearing daily, and received with avidity; for people are delighted to be reminded in the drawing-room of the pleasure they have derived at the theatre from the performance of this charming opera. Of these instrumental reminiscences, those which we have named above (published by Messrs. Boosey, to whom the copyright in England belongs) are the most remarkable for masterly treatment of the subjects. Among them, those of Madame Oury and Mr. Brinley Richards have given us the greatest pleasure. The theme of both is the charming "Air de l'ombre," or shadow-song, with which Miss Louisa Pyne is nightly captivating the public at Covent Garden; in both this theme is handled with taste and brilliancy, and at the same time without any immoderate degree of difficulty.

THE SONG OF SPRING, Lied by MOZART; edited and adapted to English words by WILLIAM HILLS. **DROOP NOT, YOUNG LOVER;** Air by HANDEL; edited and adapted to English words by WILLIAM HILLS. Cocks and Co.

Mr. William Hills, independently of his reputation as an able and successful vocal instructor, is known to the musical world through several valuable publications, especially his edition of a selection of Beethoven's German Lieder, with English words, written and adapted to the music by himself. In that work Mr. Hills has shown himself to be at once a musician and a poet. His verses are as perfectly fitted to the music, both in rhythm, accent, and expression, as if Beethoven had composed his melodies expressly for them, while, far from being mere versions of the German words, they are little gems of poetry, original both in thought and expression. The deserved attention which those admirable adaptations have received appears to have induced Mr. Hills to continue his labours of the same kind. "The Song of the Spring" is one of Mozart's lieder or ballads, not connected with his operas, numbers of which are popular in Germany, though few of them are known in this country. It is one of the simplest melodies that can be conceived, only sixteen bars in length—one of those things that seem to have started from the composer's mind by one instantaneous inspiration; but it has that magic charm which belongs to the simplicity of a great master, and which all the effort and elaboration of inferior genius can never reach. The words are a little ballad of three verses, which for grace and elegance is scarcely surpassed in English lyric poetry. We hope that this song will be the forerunner of a selection from the Lieder of Mozart, similar to that which we already have from the songs of Beethoven.

Handel's Italian operas, the rich fruits of his genius during thirty years of his life, are for ever lost to the stage; a necessary consequence of the constant changes which the lapse of a century and a half has wrought on the form of the musical drama. But those masterpieces are a vast storehouse of beautiful melody which ought never to be lost. "The fame of Handel," says a musical critic, "is spreading from day to day, and the number of his admirers increasing. His chief title to immortality rests upon his sublime oratorios; but a full knowledge of his genius in all its variety and extent cannot be gained without exploring the treasures which lie hid in the dusty scores of his Italian operas." At the present time there is a gratifying revival of Handel's Italian music; and we are much indebted to Miss Dolby in particular for the reproduction and consequent republication of several of the most beautiful of his opera songs. But this accomplished lady has sung them with the old Italian words, and no attempt, till Mr. Hills has now set the example, has been made to unite them to English poetry. The song of which we have given the title, "Droop not, young lover," is from the opera of "Ezio." Mr. Hills has joined the melody to English verses entirely in the spirit of the original, and fitted with his usual felicity to the articulation and expression of the music; and, moreover, a pianoforte accompaniment has been very skilfully added to that given by the composer, which is merely a figured bass. The song is for a bass or baritone voice, which may limit the demand for it; and we desire much to find some of the songs for female voices treated in the same manner.

IMPROMPTU ON THE CHIMES OF THE NEW PALACE AT WESTMINSTER; THE WILD ROSE, Rondo Polacca; and FANTASIE DE SALON, on Melodies from Wagner's Opera of "Rienzi," by W. VINCENT WALLACE. "HER BRIGHT EYE HAUNTS ME STILL," Ballad, by W. T. WRIGHTON, transcribed for the Pianoforte by BRINLEY RICHARDS. "A TE, O CARA," from the "Puritani," transcribed for the Pianoforte by G. F. WEST. Cocks and Co.

The arrangement of the chimes in the tower of the Westminster Palace was a task carefully considered and very successfully executed. The quarters are rung on four bells tuned to four notes in the scale of E, and the hour was pealed by the immense bell which sounded the fundamental note, and was heard all over London. Poor "Big Ben" has lost his voice, which is cracked irrecoverably, it seems; but his successor will, of course, be a copy of himself. These chimes are very pleasing, and their musical character has suggested to Mr. Wallace the idea of making them the foundation of a little piece

for the pianoforte, in which they are introduced in a variety of forms—sometimes as the principal melody, sometimes as an under-part, sometimes accompanied with full, sonorous chords, and sometimes with rapid arpeggios and florid passages; while the great fundamental note, at intervals striking the hour, forms a pedal bass of great effect. The impression of the music of the bells is constantly kept up throughout the piece, which is exceedingly pretty and agreeable.

"The Wild Rose" is very easy, Mr. Wallace having studiously adapted it to the capacities of young performers; but it is in a pure and excellent style, and will improve the taste as well as the finger of the pupil. His fantasia on melodies from Wagner's "Rienzi" is a composition of a more ambitious character, and requires an accomplished player to do it justice. The opera from which the themes are taken is quite unknown in this country; but, if we may judge from the melodies selected by Mr. Wallace, particularly the beautiful "Andantino con moto" in E flat (on page 4), it must be a work of the highest order.

We do not think that the word "transcribed" is applicable to the manner in which Mr. Wrighton's pretty ballad is treated by Mr. Brinley Richards, for he has prefixed an introductory movement, and extended the subject, by means of brilliant variations, into a very agreeable instrumental piece. Mr. West's treatment of the air, "A te, O cara," is more aptly described as a transcription; for, without departing at all from the text, he has arranged it so skilfully for the piano that the charms of Bellini's melody and accompaniment are preserved. We think, however, that Mr. West should have also preserved the original key.

LIEDER FÜR EINE SINGSTIMME, mit begleitung des Pianoforte. Componirt von FRANCESCO BERGER. Ewer and Co.—"FORGOTTEN ALL." Composed by F. BERGER. Ollivier.—"THE SHOOTING STAR." Music by F. BERGER. Addison and Co.

The first of the above publications is a collection of five lieder, or ballads, with German words only. We were told the other day, somewhat to our surprise, by one of our most eminent vocal teachers, that in London German is superseding Italian in the education of young ladies, who prefer singing German to Italian words. If this is so, Mr. Berger's German words to his songs will be no obstacle to their circulation. *Au reste*, they deserve all acceptance, for they



LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE ODD FELLOWS' HALL AT WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

are beautiful things, thoroughly German in style and character, German in imagination and feeling, German in everything but the crudities to which the modern German school is too liable, and from which Mr. Berger is preserved by his Italian taste and studies.

Mr. Berger's two English songs show that he is as well versed in the English as in the German and Italian schools. They have been written for and sung with success, the one by Mr. Sims Reeves, and the other by Miss Stabbach; and their excellence will be appreciated by every lover of pure English music.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN ACADEMIC COSTUME.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales during his residence in the University of Oxford of course assumed the usual academic costume which is worn by undergraduates. There is a very marked distinction between the caps and gowns worn by the three classes of undergraduates—namely, noblemen, gentlemen commoners, and commoners.

The noblemen have two dresses. The first is a gown of purple damask silk, richly ornamented with broad gold lace. This dress is worn at the University Church of St. Mary on certain days, at dinners on what are called "gaudy" days, in the theatre of the University, in processions, and on other public occasions. The second dress is a scholar's gown of black silk. It has a tippet attached to the shoulders, like that of the Proctor and Pro-Proctor. With both these dresses is worn a square cap of black velvet, with a gold tassel.

These are the dresses which are worn by the Prince of Wales, and our Sketch represents him in the ordinary gown above described.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S RESIDENCE AT OXFORD.

FREWEN'S HALL, the residence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales while pursuing his studies at Oxford University, is a plain old building, possessing none of the pretensions of an architectural character which are wont to be associated with the residence of Royalty, but the interior fittings have been carried out so as to secure the comforts of an English home rather than the elegance and luxuries of a palace. Although situate in the centre of the city, immediately contiguous to the Union Society's rooms, it is so completely surrounded by buildings on every side as to secure for his Royal Highness the utmost privacy and seclusion. The hall, it appears, takes its name from Dr. Frewen, an eminent physician, who flourished in this city about a century ago, and who also filled the chair of Camden Professor of History. The name of this gentleman is still gratefully remembered in connection with the University, Dr. Frewen having, at his decease, left his splendid library of medical and general works, comprising between 2000 and 3000 volumes, to the Radcliffe Library. The mansion was afterwards occupied by Sir Charles Pegge, and still more recently by Dr. Kidd, Regius Professor of Anatomy and Medicine, and well known as the author of a Bridgewater Treatise. The hall occupies a portion of the site on which St. Mary's College formerly stood. There are several remains of old buildings in the space formerly occupied by the college, which must apparently have belonged to it; and the gateway which led into the cloisters is still to be seen in New Inn

Hall-lane. Many years have elapsed since a scion of Royalty became a resident member of the University, and the presence in Oxford of the heir to the British throne has therefore caused general interest. George IV., when Prince of Wales, resided for some time at Christ Church, in the early part of the Deanship of Dr. Cyril Jackson, who, with the Bishop of Gloucester, was his tutor; while we learn from the calendar of graduates that the Duke of York, the second son of George III., was a member of the same society, and was created a D.C.L. in 1799. The names of George IV. and the Duke of York appear on the books of Christ Church at the date of 1814, when Oxford was visited by the Allied Sovereigns.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY MUSEUM.

THE Oxford University Museum, of which we give an Engraving this week, is now nearly completed. The foundation-stone was laid by the Earl of Derby in 1855. This magnificent structure was built from the designs of Messrs. Deane and Woodward, of Dublin, and is situated on the large open space of ground belonging to the University called the Parks, adjoining the gardens of Wadham College. The neat and commodious structure at the south-eastern angle of the Museum is the Curator's residence. Most of the following particulars are gleaned from a small work descriptive of the building by Dr. Acland and Mr. Ruskin.

The building is intended to form, under one roof, a common habitation for astronomy, geometry, experimental physics and mathematics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology, zoology, anatomy, physiology, and medicine. The chief feature of the building is a grand central court, which promises to become one of the most beautiful and striking objects of which Oxford can boast. This large area is covered by a glass roof supported on iron columns and ribs, the spandrels being filled in with wrought-iron ornamental work (chiefly handwrought), representing large interwoven branches, with leaf, flower, and fruit of lime, chestnut, sycamore, walnut, palm, and other trees, and shrubs of native or exotic growth; and in the capitals of columns and the trefoil perforations of the girders are nestled leaves of elm, briar, waterlily, passion flower, ivy, holly, and many others. The central court is surrounded by an open arcade of two stories, which furnishes ready communication between the several departments and collections in the area.

The arcade is composed of small arches clustered together, and supported by marble columns. There are one hundred and twenty-five of these columns, with carved capitals. The marble for them was carefully selected, under the direction of the Professor of Geology, from quarries which furnish examples of many of the most important rocks of the British islands; the capitals and bases represent various groups of plants and animals, illustrating different climates and various epochs, arranged in their natural order.

Round the area it is proposed to place the statues of Archimedes, Newton, Galileo, Cuvier, Cavendish, Dundas, Hunter, Sydenham, and others, for the contemplation and example of all who may hereafter enter this place of study and of work. Round the centre quadrangle are the apartments for chemistry, anatomy, and zoology, dissecting-rooms, laboratories, &c. On the upper floor are a large lecture-room for 600 persons, rooms for Mr. Hope's entomological collections, library, and reading-rooms.

This museum is the first building in this country which has had its ornamentation trusted to the invention of the workman, and the result is highly satisfactory.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

was founded by Sir Thomas White, Knt., in the year 1555, upon the site of the pre-existing foundation of Archbishop Chichele, of St. Bernard's College, made over by him to the Cistercian monks. This

property lapsing to the Crown was purchased of Christ Church, to whom it had been given by Henry VIII. on the 25th of May, in the above-named year, and possession taken and a first president appointed according to the founder's charter, in the June of the same year. Sir Thomas, however, after this, having made considerable additions to his endowment and the number of his scholars, issued a new charter on the 5th of March, 1557, from which the foundation of the college now generally dates.

THE RADCLIFFE LIBRARY

was founded in the year 1737, at an expense of £40,000, by Dr. Radcliffe, physician to William III. and Mary, and to Queen Anne. To the above sum he added also an endowment of £150 a year for the librarian's salary, £100 a year for the purchase of books, with another £100 for repairs. The building stands upon arcades, as it were, disposed in a circular form, from the centre of which rises a spacious and well-proportioned dome. The basement is a double octagon, measuring one hundred feet in diameter, whilst its superstructure is perfectly cylindrical, and adorned with three quarter columns of the Corinthian order. The building of the library, under the direction of James Gibbs, F.R.S., occupied the space of twelve years; the foundation-stone having been laid on the 17th of May, 1737, and the library opened for the use of students on the 13th of April, 1749.

FOLLY BRIDGE.

Our Engraving is from a Sketch taken from Christ Church Meadow. This bridge is so called from the folly or tower which stood on it, celebrated from its having been used as Friar Bacon's study. It was originally called South Bridge, and was rebuilt in 1825-7.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

License to found this college was granted to the founder by Henry VI. in 1457, but from the troubled state of the times on the one hand, and the extreme caution of Waynflete on the other not to begin his building until all preliminary matters had been well digested and arranged, the first stone of the large quadrangle was not laid until 1473. The last contract with his mason, William Orcherde, was for finishing the windows of the chambers, after the model of those of All Souls' College, in 1479, in which year the first statutes were delivered to the society. These contracts extend over a period of five years—viz., 1475 to 1479. On the 20th of September, 1481, the founder visited his college, bringing with him many books and manuscripts.

In 1740 further alterations were made in the chapel and other parts of the college, when the eight windows of the transept by Greenbury were brought into the choir, and those in the ante-chapel filled with portraits; but it was not until the year 1833 that the whole was restored to its original splendour, under the direction of Mr. Cottingham, of London.

The college at present consists of a president, forty fellows, thirty demies (so called from their having been originally entitled to half commons only), four chaplains, eight clerks, sixteen choristers, a schoolmaster, with an usher, and an organist.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

although the most modern of the existing colleges, occupies the site, and moreover in its buildings exhibits the remains, of one of the earliest foundations for religious learning in Oxford. The original

foundation was by Joh Giffard, Baron of Brimesfield, who in 1283 founded a college here for the reception of Benedictine novices sent from Gloucester, whence its name of Gloucester College, which it retained even to its dissolution.

The new college was founded by Sir Thomas Cookes, Bart., of Bentley, in Worcestershire, and incorporated by charter, dated 29th of July, 1714, by the style of "The Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Worcester College, in the University of Oxford." This foundation was afterwards increased, by Dr. Clarke, of All Souls, and Mrs. Sarah Eaton, daughter of Dr. Byrom Eaton, formerly a principal of Gloucester Hall, to its present state, comprising a provost, nineteen fellows, sixteen scholars, three exhibitors, and two bible-clerks.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE was founded in the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. by the joint liberality of William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The foundation-stone was laid on the 1st of June, 1509, and the charter entitling it "The King's Hall and College of Brasenose" is dated January the 15th, 1512. The name of Brasenose is supposed to have been derived from a brasinium, or brewhouse, attached to a hall built by Alfred. The library, which, with the chapel, is said to have been designed by Sir Christopher Wren, was finished in the year 1663. The building of the chapel was completed in 1686, having been consecrated by Bishop Blandford on the 17th of November in that year. The college at present consists of a principal, twenty fellows, and twenty-six scholars.

ALL SOULS' COLLEGE was founded in 1437 by Chicheley, or Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury. The first stone was laid by the founder himself with great ceremony, on the 10th of February in that or, according to the new style, the subsequent year, and in about six years the original buildings were completed. The principal entrance is from the High-street, by the western tower gateway. Through this we are admitted to the first quadrangle, which is exceedingly interesting, and remarkable also as remaining in the same state in which it was first designed by the founder. The uniformity of its general appearance, its chapel in front, the first library marked by its windows at the east side, the chapel turret in the corner, all combine, if we except the intrusion of Sir Christopher Wren's dial, to render this one of the most characteristic "quads" in Oxford.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The part of this church which is first probably in point of interest to every visitor of the University is the exquisitely beautiful tower and spire. The panels and gables of the pinnacles testify to its date, being lined with a profusion of the ball-flower or pomegranate, in honour of Eleanor of Castile, the mother of Edward II., in whose reign it appears probable that the work was completed. The superintendent of the work was Eleanor's almoner, Adam de Brom, whose chapel beneath, on the western side of the tower base, was founded at this time, but rebuilt in the fifteenth century, at the same time with the nave. Of the more modern portion of the church the chancel is said to have been built by Walter Lyhart, or le Harte, Provost of Oriel, and afterwards Bishop of Norwich, who died in the year 1472. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. the remainder was entirely rebuilt at the expense of the University, or rather, as Wood observes, "not solely

at their own charges, but mostly by the benefactions of others which they procured." Amongst these were the King, who granted forty oaks, Arthur Prince of Wales, Henry Duke of York, afterwards Henry VIII., Charles VIII. King of France, with most of the Bishops of the period. The architect of the new church was Sir Reginald Bray, who at that time filled the office of High Steward of the University. The porch immediately facing Oriel-street (of which we give an Engraving) was erected in 1637, by Dr. Morgan Owen, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, at an expense of £230. Over it is a statue of the Virgin with the Child in her arms holding a small crucifix, which at the time of its erection gave such offence to the Puritans that it was included in the articles of impeachment against the Archbishop.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A HALL FOR ODD FELLOWS AT WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

On Saturday, the 21st of May last, the foundation-stone of a hall for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M.U., was laid at Wellington, New Zealand, by his Excellency the Governor. The day was observed as a holiday, and, by an official notification, the public offices were closed. The vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags in honour of the occasion, which gave quite a gay appearance to the harbour. A guard of honour of the 65th Regiment, under the command of Captain Turner, was drawn up on the site of the new building to receive his Excellency. At half-past ten the Odd Fellows, who had assembled at Rotermund's Hotel, Te Aro, pro-

ceeded thence in procession to Government House, headed by the German band, which played appropriate airs as they passed through the town. About half-past eleven the procession left Government House, being composed of the members of the Wellington, Antipodean, and Britannia Lodges of Odd Fellows; his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Bishop of Wellington and his Honour the Superintendent; naval and military officers, officers of the general Government, the members of the Provincial Executive, members of the Provincial Council, clergy of different denominations, merchants, and other residents of Wellington. The procession extended to a considerable length, and was followed by a large concourse of spectators. On arriving at the site of the building his Excellency occupied a position in front of the foundation-stone. A plate containing an inscription commemorative of the laying of the foundation-stone was then deposited in the stone, and his Excellency, having received a silver trowel from the superintendent of the works, proceeded to spread the mortar, after which the upper stone was duly lowered to its place, and his Excellency, having applied the level and square, amid much cheering, declared the stone to be truly laid. His Excellency delivered a suitable address, which was received with loud cheers. The meeting was subsequently addressed by P.G.M. S. Levy. His Excellency then drove off to Government House, accompanied by the Bishop of Wellington, his Honour the Superintendent, and Captain Campion, of her Majesty's ship *Elk*. The Odd Fellows returned to their respective lodges, and the meeting dispersed. Our Engraving is from a photograph taken by Mr. G. H. Swan.

body of the chambers. The reporters' gallery is to be placed behind the Speaker's chair, and may be of any required dimensions. A separate entrance is provided for the reporters, and an apartment is provided for them in which to write out their notes. The library building is of circular shape and situated in the rear of the main building, from which it is partially detached, as much as it can be said to be when connected by one story instead of two. It is on the plan of the new library of the British Museum, and is fireproof. It will be capable of holding some 300,000 volumes. Between the legislative halls and the central court there is a corridor, a members' lobby at the end, and another corridor on the other side. Beyond this, and parallel with the legislative halls, are wardrobes, &c. The reading-rooms are at the back end of the legislative halls, and the Speaker's rooms at the outer corners of the square that incloses the two chambers and the central court. Speakers' and librarians' residences are attached; but they form no necessary part of the building. There is a small court in the centre of each wing, the rooms around which will serve for committees, clerks, and other needful purposes. At the further end of the central court is a room for his Excellency the Governor-General. The post-office and telegraph-office are placed near the main entrance, over which rises the central tower, and under which carriages may be driven. The members' entrance is on a direct line with the outer corridors, which inclose the legislative halls; or rather an extension of these corridors to the front. Such are some of the arrangements of the new Parliament Buildings which it is intended to erect at Ottawa.

PARLIAMENT

BUILDINGS.

OTTAWA, CANADA.

PLANS for the new public buildings to be erected at Ottawa have been adopted by the Governor in Council. The first prize of 1000 dollars for the plan of Parliament Buildings (which we engrave) has been awarded to Messrs. Fuller and Jones. The first prize of 1000 dollars was awarded to Messrs. Stent and Co. for a plan of departmental buildings. The plan of the Governor-General's residence, to which was awarded the first prize of 400 dollars, was by Messrs. Cumberland and Storm. Messrs. Fuller and Jones, who carried off the first prize for the Parliament Buildings, obtained the second for each of the other buildings.

The style of the Parliament Buildings is akin to the Southern or Italian Gothic, or, more properly, it is the Gothic adapted to the climate of Canada. The Parliament Buildings are required to be constructed for a sum not exceeding £75,000; and the successful architects are confident that their plan can be carried out for that sum. These buildings will be about 475 feet long, and of irregular width; the central of the seven towers will be 180 feet high, and the body of the building in front about 40 feet, with slanting roofs. The legislative halls are placed on each side of the central court—which is about 100 feet by 70, so that it will afford ample light and air—from which they are separated by corridors. They are on the ground floor, and, in capacity are each equal to the English House of Lords—90 feet by 45. There are no rooms above the legislative halls. The paneled roof admits light during the day, which is in addition to that supplied by the side windows, and at night the artificial light will also descend from above. No gas will be required in the



PROPOSED PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA, CANADA.—PRIZE DESIGN.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Nov. 6.—20th Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 7.—Conquest of Patna, 1763.
 TUESDAY, 8.—Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; sets, 4h. 20m.
 WEDNESDAY, 9.—Prince of Wales born, 1841. [2h. 5m., p.m.]
 THURSDAY, 10.—General Warrants declared illegal, 1769. Full Moon.
 FRIDAY, 11.—St. Martin.
 SATURDAY, 12.—Cambridge Michaelmas Term divides.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 12, 1859.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 6	11 54	11 53	11 52	11 51	11 50	11 49

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Under the Management of Miss Louisa Fyde and Mr. W. Harrison.—Monday and Tuesday, November 7 and 8, THE THROATERS. Messrs. Henry Haigh, Santley, Walworth, Lyall, Misses Tanga and Elliot. Tuesday and Thursday, SATANSTOE. Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, H. Corri, G. Honey, St. Albys; Misses F. O'Neil, Pillbox, and Louisa Fyde. Wednesday and Friday, DOROTHY. Messrs. W. Harrison, Santley, Miss Louisa Fyde. New Ballet, LA FIANCÉE, every Evening.—Private Boxes, 21s. 6d., 23s. 6d., 25s. 6d., 27s. 6d., 29s. 6d.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Amphitheatre, 1s. No charge for booking. Commence at Eight.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Monday, Nov. 7, and

during the week, THE CONTESTED ELECTION. Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Buckstone, Mr. Compton, and Mrs. C. Mathews, &c. After which, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday only, THE CRITIC: Pull and Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. C. Mathews. Concluding with a Ballet. On Thursday THE CONTESTED ELECTION, MY WIFE'S DAUGHTER (Mrs. Wilkins). OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND and a Ballet. On Friday, and Saturday THE CONTESTED ELECTION; with, by desire, and for two nights only, PAUL PRY: Paul Pry, Mr. C. Mathews.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Lessee, Mr. HARRIS.—

On Monday, Nov. 7, and during the week, THE MASTER PASSION; or, The Outlaws of the Adriatic. Messrs. Ryder, G. Melville, Graham, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Mrs. Charles Young. After which PUFF. To conclude with LOVE AND FORTUNE. Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Louise Keesley, and Mr. Frank Mathews.

SURREY THEATRE.—Sixth and Positively last week of the

renowned CAMPBELL AMERICAN MINSTRELS.—On Monday, and during the week, first time, an entirely new and Original Historical Play, entitled THE PATRIOT SPIRIT. After which a new Sensational Drama (in two acts), entitled FIRST LOVE; or, The Slave Brothers. To conclude with the CAMPBELL AMERICAN MINSTRELS.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Monday and Tuesday,

THEY'RE BOTH TO BLAME. Wednesday, New Comedy, LONDON PRIDE; or, Living for Appearance. After which, MAGIC TOYS. To conclude with on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday VIRGINIUS. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, CUPID'S LADDER. Commence at Seven.

THEATRE ROYAL, LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Directress,

Madame CLESTRE.—The public is respectfully informed that this theatre will OPEN for the Winter Season on Monday, the 8th of November, with a New and Original Drama Fantastique, in Three Acts. Full particulars will be duly announced.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Every Evening the new

Drama by Tom Taylor, Esq., called GARIBALDI; Scenes in the Circle, by Mlle. Marguerite, Signor Ischi, wonderful Russian Equestrian; Miss Rosina and John Henry Cooke; Clowns, Messrs. Croustie and Kowetz. Terminating with a Ballet.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA PALACE, Leicester-square.—

MCCOLLUM'S GRAND CIRQUE CLASSIQUE.—Brilliant Scenery of Riding. Wonderful Gymnastic Performances by the first Artistes in the World. The most exciting and pleasing Entertainment in London. Morning, at Two; Evening, at Seven o'clock.—Boxes open from Ten to Five.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—

Second Season.—The FIRST CONCERT will take place on MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 8, on which occasion a NEW WORK of BEECHY'S, entitled "THE WATERS OF WALES," will be given. Principal performers: M. Wieniawski, M. Chas. Hallé, M. Sainton, Signor Piat, &c. Vocalists: Madame Lemmens Sherrington and Herr Reichardt. Conductor: Mr. Benedict. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 2s.; Unreserved Seats, 1s.; at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, Cheapside; Cramer and Co.'s, and Hammond's, Regent-street; Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. H. WALLIS'S WEST-END EXHIBITION, at the

OLD WATER-COLOUR GALLERY, 5a Pall-mall East, of MODERN PAINTINGS of the highest class. Admission (including catalogue), 1s. Now open, from 10 to 5.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA is now OPEN every night

(but Saturdays) at Eight o'clock, and Tuesday and Saturday afternoons at Three o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; which can be had at the Box-office, Egyptian Hall, daily, from Eleven till Five. Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.—The

Second GRAND EXHIBITION OF CHRYSANTHEMUMS and POMPONS will be held on WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 9 (Birthday of the Prince of Wales); Thursday, the 10th (Schiller Centenary Festival); and on Friday, the 11th. Doors open: on Wednesday at Twelve o'clock, admission Half-a-Crown; on Thursday and Friday, at Ten o'clock, admission One Shilling. Season Tickets, 10s. 6d. each, free to this Show, and till April 30, 1860.

THE SCHILLER CENTENARY FESTIVAL will be

CELEBRATED at the CRYSTAL PALACE on THURSDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 10th. The Programme as arranged by the London German Committee, will comprise among other things a performance of Schubert's music to Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," by nearly one thousand performers, conducted by Dr. Kinkel; an Address by Dr. Kinkel; Violin solo by Herr Wieniawski, concluding with a Festival Cantata, by Herr Fiedler; the music composed by Herr Faurer; during the performance of which the Colossal Bust of Schiller, modelled for this Festival by Herr André Grass, will be unveiled. At dusk a Grand Torchlight Procession; the Choral Performance, by various German Associations, will take place on the Upper Terrace and in the Gardens. Open at 10; to commence at Half-past One. Admission, One Shilling; children under Twelve, Sixpence. Reserved Seats Half-a-Crown and Ten Shillings. Tickets may be had at the Committee-rooms, Seyd's Hotel, Finsbury-square; at Exeter Hall, and at the Crystal Palace.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for the Week ending

Saturday, November the 13th.—Monday, open at Nine; Tuesday, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling. Wednesday, open at Twelve, Chrysanthemum Show. Admission, Half a Crown. Thursday, 8th Schiller Festival and continuation of Chrysanthemum Show. Friday, last day of Chrysanthemum Show, open at Ten. Admission, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence. Saturday, open at Ten. Concert, Admission, Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling. Season Tickets free.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

A Companion to the New Rifle Musket. By S. B. Browne. Second Edition. Allen and Co. Beach Rambles in Search of Seaside Pebbles and Crystals. Routledge and Co. Christianities of War and Military Studies. By T. Carter, Groombridge and Sons. Fragments of the Table Round. Hall, Virtue, and Co. Hinchbroke Haunted. A Country Story. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. Meliora. No. 7. Partridge and Co. Poems of James Montgomery. Selected and Edited by Robert Aris Willmott. Illustrated with one hundred designs by Gilbert, Wolf, and Birket Foster; engraved by Dalziel. Routledge and Co. Poems and Hymns. By the Rev. E. H. Bickersteth, M.A. Second Edition. Dean and Co. Révelations Historiques, en réponse au Livre de Lord Normanby, intitulé "A Year of Revolution in Paris." By Louis Blanc. Two volumes. Brussels: Melius, Cans et Compagnie. Schilloch; or, the Impending Fall of Rome. A Historical Tragedy. By G. Mallam. Smith, Elder, and Co. The Boy Voyagers; or the Pirates of the East. By A. Brown. With Illustrations by Harrison Weir. Routledge and Co. The Comprehensive History of England. Parts 23 and 24. Blackie and Son. The First Sabbath at Gerrard's Cross, and other Memorials connected with the New Church of St. James, erected by Two Sisters in Memory of a Beloved Brother. By the Rev. W. J. Branley-Moore. Seeley and Co. The Volunteers' Handbook. Dean and Son Under Bow Bells. By J. Hollingshead. Groombridge and Sons.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1859.

It has been said that enthusiasm of any kind is not the characteristic of the present age in England. And, if we do not look very deeply under the surface of society, there may seem to be truth in the assertion. If foreign critics, or slapdash travellers, in haste to write a book about us, were to judge of Englishmen by the prevalent tone of our literature and our newspapers, they might pronounce us to be a people of sneerers and jesters, among whom earnestness and enthusiasm only existed to be ridiculed, and who tolerated poetry and heroism in novels, only to banish them from real life. And while there is certainly a great deal too much of this in the writers of "funny" leading articles and "fast" books and periodicals, foreign critics would do the national character a gross injustice if from these symptoms they came to any such conclusion. Neither the jibers nor the shamers truly represent the spirit of our age and country. When there is earnest work to be done, earnest men are to be found to do it, and an earnest public spirit ready to encourage and to applaud them. There are, doubtless, "gents" and "snobs" in abundance in life and in literature, and both in the higher and lower walks of society, who think it fashionable

to enact the *blasé* or the *roué*. Peace and prosperity, with all their manifold blessings and advantages, have a tendency to produce and foster the growth of this class of people; but they do not represent the nation, and we may safely calculate that they never will.

But, although enthusiasm may not be so greatly the characteristic of England as it used to be, there is one subject on which the English remain as enthusiastic as their forefathers, and with which even the jokers of jokes will not meddle, and that is the grandeur of the British Navy and the pluck of the British sailor. Touch but that chord properly, and the national sentiment is aroused. The soldier is not the prime favourite of the people. That high place is reserved for the sailor. The soldier may be admired or not, according to the caprice or fashion of the time; but the sailor is admired and beloved at all times and by all classes. Nelson stands above Wellington in the popular Pantheon, not because he was wiser, or better, or braver, but because he was a sailor, and had the failings as well as the virtues of a class which has won so much of the glory and established so much of the greatness of the country. The feeling has its roots in the very heart's blood of our people. We are the true sons and heirs of the old Sea-Kings. We are, *par excellence*, a nation of sailors. Our ships swarm upon every sea, and penetrate into every creek and channel of the world. And not for business alone, or for purposes of war, but for mere pleasure and excitement. Where in any other country are to be found the men of large fortunes who will cruise about in their yachts for half the year, and encounter all the perils and hardships of the professional sailor, for sheer love of the Salt Water? The French think our yachting noblemen and gentlemen to be eccentrics at the least, if not positive lunatics, and have no notion of sacrificing either their means or their ease in any such foolhardy manner. Two-thirds of the populations of Europe either hold the sea in abhorrence, or know it only by name. The first plaything of the little boy in France, Prussia, Austria, and Italy, is most probably a sword, a gun, or a drum; but the English boy of the same age swims his paper boat upon the nearest stream, or in the duck-pond, if no other water be available, and spends his first pocket-money in buying and rigging a miniature frigate. Our adventurous youth, stirred by the perusal of Cook's or Anson's Voyages, or "Robinson Crusoe," run off to sea, in spite of the entreaty of fond fathers or fonder mothers; and Black-eyed Susan and her true-love William are better known to the great bulk of the playgoing population of all our great towns and cities than Hamlet and Ophelia. The progress and departure of the "Big Ship" created throughout the length and breadth of our land a far greater interest than any contemporary event, or than any other marvel of our enterprise and ingenuity.

While such continues to be the spirit of our people we need not be surprised at the genuine pride and unmistakable enthusiasm with which the whole country has read, or is still reading, the recital of the behavior of the Channel Fleet in the awful storm that burst over our coasts on Tuesday, the 25th ult., and which sent so many a noble and richly-freighted vessel to the bottom. While the *Royal Charter* was being broken like glass on the rocks of Moelfra, and while her ironwork was twisted like wisps of straw by the rushing waters, the British Channel Fleet, consisting of the *Hero*, the *Trafalgar*, the *Donegal*, the *Algiers*, the *Aboukir*, the *Mersey*, the *Emerald*, and the *Melpomene*, commanded by the brave Admiral Elliot, was exposed to all the perils of the most tremendous hurricane that has been experienced in our latitudes for a quarter of a century. And nobly did the ships, the officers, and the sailors behave themselves on the occasion. They had been practising gunnery, and were off the Eddystone Light-house, when the first positive intimation of the approaching storms was given. The Admiral's measures were promptly taken. As the wind blew louder and louder, and swelled into greater and greater fury, the idea was to run into Plymouth; but in such a tempest the deeper the sea the greater the safety, and the intention was speedily abandoned as injudicious or impracticable. The Admiral, with a courage that has already made him a popular hero, resolved to stand out to sea to take the storm, as it were, by the forelock, and seek for safety in the very jaws of peril. Forming into line of battle—and a fierce battle it was against the mightiest powers of the twin elements of wind and water—the fleet steamed out, and was exposed for three hours to all the fury of the tornado, during which time not one vessel suffered a single casualty. After these three hours the fleet found itself, in the very centre of the storm, in smooth water. But its perils were not over. Ere the morning it had to confront the whirlwind from the opposite side of the compass "amid a darkness that might be felt," and a commotion dreadful enough to wreck all the navies of the world, if they had not been properly handled by experienced officers, and skilful, hardy, and obedient crews. When the gale subsided the gallant men had their reward, and the fleet steamed into Portland harbour without the loss of a man (one man fell overboard, but was rescued), or even of a spar, a rope, or a rag of bunting. While English sailors can do such things as these the nation need have no misgivings of its naval supremacy. The ancient spirit is not extinct. The old pluck animates the new men, and Great Britain will hold her own, let who will oppose her. And as for enthusiasm, it is sure to survive as long as there are such officers and men to excite it.

THE UNITED MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.—After the congregation which was held on Tuesday in the Senate House at Cambridge, conferring the honorary degree of D.O.L. on Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Walpole, the Bishop of Oxford, and Sir George Grey, the Governor of Cape Colony, a meeting was held in the Senate House for the purpose of promoting the recently-formed Oxford and Cambridge mission to Central Africa, under the auspices of Dr. Livingstone. The proceedings having been opened by prayer, the Vice-Chancellor, in an excellent oration, explained the objects for which the meeting was called. Dr. Jeremy moved the first resolution, which cordially approved of the newly-formed mission and the unity of action which had been established by it between the two Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. Gladstone, who was received with great cheering, seconded the resolution in a speech highly eulogistic of Dr. Livingstone, and the resolution was carried by acclamation. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Bishop of Oxford, Sir George Grey, Dr. Plumptre, of Oxford, the Bishop of Grahamstown, Mr. Walpole, and others, and resolutions were passed for giving effect to the objects for which the mission had been established.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of D.D. upon the Rev. W. Cartman, Head Master of Skipton Grammar School, in approbation of his services in successfully advocating the cause of various Christian institutions throughout many parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire.

THE COURT.

The Queen and the Prince Consort visited the Duchess of Kent on Friday evening, immediately after the arrival of her Royal Highness at Frogmore from the Isle of Wight. On the following morning her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess Helena, again visited the Duchess of Kent. In the afternoon the Queen Marie Amelie and the Prince and Princess de Joinville visited the Queen.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Prince Arthur, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor performed the service and administered the Holy Sacrament.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, walked and drove in the Home Park, and visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore. Her Royal Highness visited her Majesty at the Castle in the afternoon.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Alice, walked in the grounds of the Castle. In the afternoon her Majesty visited the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore.

On Wednesday the Queen, with the Princess Helena, walked and drove in the Home Park. The Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty at the Castle.

On Thursday the Queen, with the Princesses Alice and Louise, took a carriage airing. In the afternoon the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia, accompanied by the Duke of Leuchtenberg, visited her Majesty. After driving through the Home Park the Imperial Duchess took leave of her Majesty, and returned to London.

Lord Methuen and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell have succeeded Lord Camoys and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as Lord and Groom in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge have succeeded Colonel the Hon. A. N. Hood and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen and Prince Consort.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS FREDERICK WILLIAM.

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia, according to present arrangements, will arrive at Windsor Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort, this day. The infant Prince Frederick William Victor Albert will not accompany his illustrious parents, it being the law that the heir presumptive shall not leave the country without permission of Parliament.

His Excellency Hussan Aly Khan, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's from the Shah of Persia, arrived at Claridge's Hotel at a late hour on Wednesday night from the Continent. His Excellency, who is charged with a special mission to this country, is a General in the Persian army, and the chief of a large Koordish tribe of Gharoos.

His Excellency the Ambassador of France and the Countess de Persigny arrived at Albert-gate House on Saturday morning from Windsor Castle. His Excellency and the Countess de Persigny left town in the afternoon for St. Leonard's.

His Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess de Bernstorff arrived at Prussia House on Tuesday, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston at Broadlands. [His Excellency and the Countess have since left town on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury at Hatfield House.]

The Duke of Hamilton arrived in town on Monday from Hamilton Palace, N.B., and has since left, via Paris, for Baden, to join the Duchess and family.

The marriage of Lord Bingham, eldest son of the Earl of Lucan, and Lady Cecilia Gordon Lennox is expected to take place on the 17th inst.

The mortal remains of Lady Peel were removed from Whitehall Gardens on Thursday morning for Drayton Manor, preparatory to their interment in Drayton Church.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place, between the Rev. Charles William Frederick Cavendish Bentinck, first cousin to the Duke of Portland, and Miss Louisa Burnaby, youngest daughter of Mr. Edwyn Burnaby, of Baggrave Hall, Leicestershire.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

On Thursday week the Archbishop of Canterbury formally proposed the meeting of Convocation to the 15th of December.

Bishop Colenso, it is stated, feeling himself called to missionary work among the Zulu tribes, is about to resign Natal for the more arduous duty.

The foundation-stone of another of the ten churches proposed to be built in Islington was laid on Friday week by Mr. Robert Hargrey, M.P. The church is dedicated to St. Thomas. The site is in Hemingford-road, a few doors from Copenhagen-street.

St. Peter's Church, Rochester, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of the diocese. At the offertory a collection was made, which amounted to £108, afterwards made up to £120.

The Chapel of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, was reopened on Tuesday, after restoration from the damage done by the late fire. The only alteration in the building is the addition of a lantern at the intersection of nave and transepts.

The Rev. Stephen Pyntz Denning, M.A., formerly Head Master of the College School, Worcester, has been appointed Head Master of St. Andrew's College, Bradford.

The venerable and spacious church of Coyty, Glamorganshire, was reopened on Tuesday week, having been repaired and restored at the expense of the Countess Dowager of Dunraven, Mrs. Nicholl of Merthyr-mawr, the Rector, and the parishioners of the Upper Hamlet.

The foundation of a new church in the parish of St. James, Bristol, was laid on Thursday week by Mr. Harford, of Blaize Castle. The building, which will be 104 feet long by 26 feet wide, will accommodate seven hundred, and is estimated to cost about £2000.

The new chapel built for the use of Tunbridge School was opened on Tuesday week for the celebration of Divine service by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the presence of the Masters and Scholars; the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, as Governors of the school; the Warden of All Souls' College, Oxford, as a Visitor of the school; and a large number of the neighbouring clergy and visitors.

On Wednesday All Souls' Church, erected at Halifax, on the estate and at the sole cost of Mr. Edward Ackroyd, late member for Huddersfield, was opened for Divine service by the Bishops of Ripon and Durham. The new and magnificent edifice is in the Gothic style, the period selected being the latter part of the thirteenth century. After the consecration service Mr. Ackroyd and a large party of guests took luncheon together in Shed School, and a tea meeting of the congregation was held at a later period of the day.

The Rev. C. J. Betham, Curate of Stanground with Farset, has been presented with a silver salver, of the value of thirty guineas, by his friends and parishioners, as a memorial of their gratitude for his faithful services during a residence among them of more than ten years. The above presentation was on the occasion of Mr. Betham quitting Farset for the Rectory of Brettenham, Suffolk.

The testimonial to the Bishop of Bangor has just been completed by Messrs. Simpson, of Regent-street. It consists of a centre ornament, forty inches in height, four oval dishes and covers with heaters, and a large oval salver, twenty-six inches long; of a total value of upwards of £728. The centre ornament is of a very rich Gothic design, massive, but relieved by elegant perforated Gothic foliage and other ornaments. Upon one of the three panels of the base is engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Right Reverend James Colquhoun Campbell, D.D., late Archdeacon of Llandaff, and for fifteen years Rector of Dyrhvil, by a large number of the parishioners of Merthyr Tydvil, and others, as a mark of their esteem and veneration, in grateful remembrance of his exemplary piety, forbearance, and unwearied zeal as a minister of the Gospel, and pastor of the church, and in token of their satisfaction that it has pleased Divine Providence to elevate him to a more extended sphere of Christian duty in the episcopate of Bangor, 1859."

THE RESTORATION OF WARRINGTON PARISH CHURCH.—The Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, the Rev. W. Quckett, has originated a scheme for the restoration of the beautiful parish church in that town. Liberal contributions have already been subscribed by his friends, and by the inhabitants of the town and the gentry of the district, and in a short space of time the sum necessary to restore the church and to enlarge it by a new side aisle, to correspond with the one already existing, would have been obtained had not the tower, on examination, been found in a most dangerous condition, so as to require to be taken down and rebuilt from the foundation. The inhabitants and friends of the Rector are now exerting themselves to make up the deficiency by means of a bazaar at Christmas.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rectory: The Rev. R. E. Formby to Latchingdon, Essex. Vicarages: The Rev. W. Pedder to Church Town, Lancashire; Rev. G. Williams to Brecknock St. John. Incumbencies: The Rev. T. D. Bernard to Quebec Chapel, Marlborough; Rev. F. Lipscombe to the New District Chapel of Frogmore, St. Albans. Chaplaincies: The Rev. Mr. Buckmaster to Mr. Sheriff Gabriel; Rev. G. Bull to the Falkland Islands; Rev. M. Gibbs to Mr. Sheriff Phillips. Perpetual Curacies: The Rev. S. Leigh to Holy Trinity, Leaton, Shropshire; Rev. A. Peache to Mangotsfield, Gloucestershire. Curacies: Rev. W. C. De Laney to Bowd, Cheshire; Rev. S. Edwards to Mangotsfield-with-Downend, Gloucestershire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The show of chrysanthemums in the two Temple Gardens is now open to the public (free) every day from nine till dusk. There is an extraordinary collection of pompons, a dwarf variety of this beautiful autumn flower, in the garden of the Middle Temple.

The tollhouses and side bars of the New North-road were removed on Tuesday, the Act of Parliament establishing it as a turnpike-road having expired the previous night, and the road is now under parish control.

At the Hammersmith Police Court, on Monday, the wife of George Frederick Royal, who was acquitted on Friday week of the charge of poisoning Zipporah Wright, obtained on order to protect her earnings from her husband. He deserted her four years ago.

At the London Guildhall, on Wednesday, David Hughes, the solicitor, who absconded from his creditors in July, 1853, leaving liabilities to the extent of nearly £200,000, and who has since been brought from Australia, was committed for trial on a number of charges of fraud.

On Wednesday morning the Lord Chancellor, the Right Hon. Lord Campbell, held his first reception and levee of the Judges and Queen's Counsel since his elevation to the woolsack, at his mansion, Stratheden House, Knightsbridge; and entertained the Judges to breakfast before proceeding to Westminster Hall to open their respective courts.

A case of alleged intimidation, in connection with the builders' strike, came before the Clerkenwell police magistrates at the beginning of this week, and the defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment, without hard labour. Notice of appeal, however, was given, and the defendant entered into sureties for his attendance at the Sessions.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 823 boys and 822 girls (in all 1645 children) were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1564. The deaths last week in London were 1048, less by 77 than they would have been if the average rate of mortality had ruled.

SCOTCH TO THE FOOTSOLE.—The terrace behind Fife House, Whitehall, which looks upon the Thames, is made entirely of gravel brought up by sea from Banffshire, the old Earl of Fife, when he was made a British peer some century ago, having vowed that if he was forced to live in London half the year, at all events he would always walk on Scottish soil.—*Once a Week.*

THE EVENING CLASSES AT KING'S COLLEGE, Somerset House, have opened with great success. The number of students in the first two days of the winter course have reached 339, and many more have still to be entered. The mathematical staff has just been strengthened by the accession of Mr. Arthur Cayley, Senior Wrangler in 1842. It has also been found necessary to divide into two parts the class for those who are beginning the study of Greek, and to add the Rev. Walter Howes to the three lecturers who have already undertaken to teach that language.

CONVERSAZIONE AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Tuesday evening, in compliance with an invitation from the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, from three to four hundred ladies and gentlemen met at the Mansion House for the purpose of holding a conversazione on subjects connected with the spread of evangelical religion. There were a great number of clergymen of the Church of England and many ministers of all dissenting denominations present, together with numerous ladies and eminent laymen. The Lord Mayor presided. After singing, reading the Scriptures, and prayer, a number of clergymen and lay gentlemen delivered addresses, chiefly in reference to the remarkable progress which the Gospel is making in other parts of the world as well as in this country, but especially in Ireland. The conversazione altogether was one of deep interest, and evidently proved a source of great gratification to all who were present.

SUCCESSFUL WAY TO DETECT A PICKPOCKET.—James Brown, a notorious young pickpocket, was brought before Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police Court, on Monday, charged with attempting to steal a handkerchief from Mr. Edward Mizen, a farmer, of Romford. The prosecutor said that on Saturday morning, in the Borough Market, he felt a heavy tug at his pocket, and on looking round he perceived the prisoner pulling away at his handkerchief, which he had taken from the pocket, but could not get away, owing to an end of it being fastened to a string, which was connected with the bottom of the pocket. Witness here exhibited his plan of detecting and catching a pickpocket. He pulled his handkerchief out of his pocket, and to one end was fixed a piece of string, and the latter was fastened at the bottom of the pocket. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

PRESENTATION OF THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.—Wednesday being the first day of term, the Lord Mayor Elect, according to ancient usage, was presented to the Lord Chancellor for the purpose of receiving, through that dignitary, her Majesty's sanction to his election. Shortly after nine o'clock Mr. Alderman Carter, the Lord Mayor Elect, with the Aldermen in their violet gowns, the Sheriffs and Recorder in their scarlet gowns, and the grand officers of the Corporation in their state gowns—the whole being in black Court suits—met at Guildhall, whence they proceeded in procession to Stratheden House, the residence of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor received the Lord Mayor Elect in state. The Recorder, in an appropriate speech, introduced Mr. Alderman Carter as having been chosen by the Livery of the city of London to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. The Lord Chancellor, in reply, intimated her Majesty's approval of the choice of the citizens, and congratulated the Lord Mayor Elect upon his attainment of so honourable a distinction. The customary refreshment of wine and cakes was then handed round, and the Lord Mayor Elect took his leave of the Lord Chancellor, and returned to the City. In the evening the Lord Mayor Elect entertained the Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and City officers at dinner, at the Albion, Aldersgate-street.

THE SHERIFFS DOING SUIT AND SERVICE.—By the statute of the 22nd and 23rd Vic., cap 21, the Queen's Remembrancer Act, passed in the last Session, the ceremony of presenting the persons chosen by the city of London to serve the office of the Sheriff of Middlesex, on the 30th day of October in each year, to the Barons of her Majesty's Exchequer at Westminster for the approval of her Majesty, was abolished, but by the 43rd section of the Act it was provided that warrants should as hitherto be filed to receive and execute all writs, as also warrants to account to the Queen for all rents and suits and services; the statute also provided that it should be unnecessary for the Sheriffs to perform such suit and service, but that it might be done by their Undersheriff or their agents, before the Queen's Remembrancer, at his office, on any day or time or place, between the Feast of St. Michael the Archangel and the Morrow of St. Martin. On the 30th of September Mr. Panton, the chief clerk, attended at the office of Mr. Undersheriff Eggleton, the senior Undersheriff, when the ceremony of reading the warrants to receive and execute all writs, &c., and their being filed, was gone through; but Monday was appointed for the ceremony of chopping faggots with a billhook and adze, as suit and service for a piece of land called the Moor, in Shropshire; and the counting of six horseshoes and sixty-one nails, as suit and service for a piece of land called the Forge, in the parish of St. Clement Danes. Accordingly on Monday afternoon Mr. Eggleton, the senior and sworn Undersheriff, accompanied by the City Solicitor and Mr. Secondary Potter, attended before the Queen's Remembrancer, at his chambers in Chancery-lane, when they were formally introduced by Mr. Panton, the chief clerk, who read the usual warrants to account for all rents, &c., to do all suits and services; and the ceremony of cutting the faggots and counting the six horseshoes and sixty-one nails was gone through, as the suits and services before mentioned, when the Queen's Remembrancer declared the service well performed, which terminated the proceedings. Formerly the ancient ceremony was performed in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster, and created great curiosity, the Court always being crowded; but by the new Act it has become a semi-private official ceremony.

NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC.—A public meeting for the purpose of establishing an institution for the relief and cure of persons suffering from paralysis and epilepsy, was held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Wednesday. The Lord Mayor, who presided, said it was not intended to expend a large sum of money on a splendid building, but their object was, as far as they could gather means, to take a house in an airy situation, at a small expense, and to begin on a small scale, trusting to the merits of the institution and the benevolence of the public to enable them to extend the design. The object divided itself into two parts. One was to give relief and assistance in the hospital during the time that relief and assistance were required, and the other was to allow a weekly sum of money to poor persons who would rather remain at home and be nurtured by the kindness and affection of relatives than go into a hospital. He concluded by announcing a great number of subscriptions, including £100 from Miss Burdet Coutts, as a donation, and a subscription of £50 a year for five years; from Lord Ward, £100; he also announced that Lady Palmerston and the Earl of Dartmouth had promised to support the object. Viscount Raynham moved a resolution, declaring that the proposed hospital for the relief of the paralytic and epileptic was pre-eminently worthy of the support of the public, and pledging the meeting to use every endeavour to promote its success. The resolution was then put, and carried. Mr. Alderman Hale, in moving the formation of a committee, said he had often wondered that such an institution as this had not been established long ago. He himself afforded an illustration of the fact that epilepsy was curable, he having suffered from that disease in early life, and afterwards been perfectly free from it. He believed that the cure depended on judicious dietary combined with proper medical aid, and that the proposed institution would meet such cases. Mr. G. Clark, in seconding the motion, observed that there were 100,000 persons suffering from paralysis or epilepsy, and under medical treatment, and that not less than 10,000 died annually from these diseases. The resolution was carried. The Lord Mayor then made an appeal to the meeting for subscriptions, and several liberal responses were made, the aggregate amount subscribed up to the close of the meeting, including the sums previously announced, being upwards of £300.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The winter session of Edinburgh University was opened on Tuesday by an address from Sir David Brewster, the new Principal. There was an overcrowded attendance.

The Halifax Town Council have authorised the Townhall committee to enter into contracts for the erection of a new townhall, at a cost not exceeding £23,000. The building is to be raised according to the plans of Sir C. Barry.

The corner-stone of a new building, designed for the use of the congregation of which the Rev. William G. Barrett is the Minister, was laid on Wednesday week, at Croydon, by Charles Edward Mudie, Esq., on a very eligible spot of ground close by the West Croydon railway-station, in the midst of a numerous and rapidly increasing population.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is to lay the first stone of the new bridge on the Cork and Youghal Railway on the 10th inst. His Excellency will then proceed on a visit to the Earl of Shannon at Castle-martyr, and on the 14th he will be entertained at a dinner by the citizens of Cork, the invitation to which was conveyed through the Mayor of that city and accepted by his Excellency.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON-MILL BY FIRE.—We are sorry to have to report the destruction by fire, on Monday night, of the Withy Trees Cotton Mill, situated about three miles from Preston, at Bamber Bridge, and contiguous to the high road from Preston to Chorley and the south. The building consisted of five stories and an attic, and was constructed of stone. It was the property of Messrs. R. Eccles and Co., and gave employment to about 250 hands.

On Sunday Lieutenant Hern and five men were proceeding from Hamoaze to the *Encounter*, which was lying in Plymouth Sound, when the boat was capsized. All hands got to the keel, but the boat rolled over and threw them off. When she settled again, they returned to the keel, and were rolled over in the same way three or four times. The peril of their position was much increased by the coming darkness, and nearly an hour elapsed before they were rescued.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AT OLDEHAM.—On Sunday evening an attempt was made at Oldham to murder Mr. Isaiah Groves, master brick-maker, of Broadway-lane, Oldham. Mr. Groves was entering his house when a grenade of formidable mechanism, and similar in construction to that used by Orsini in his memorable attack upon the Emperor of the French, was hurled at him from some person in an adjoining field. Happily the assassin missed his mark, and Mr. Groves sustained no injury beyond having his trousers damaged by a splinter of the shell. The villain has not been discovered.

GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.—A terrible accident occurred on Monday morning in the house of a "butty collier," of Harrisehead, named Booth. This man had to keep in his cottage the powder required in the adjacent mine, and serve it out as it was wanted. It appears that on Monday morning Booth was taking some powder out of a cask in his kitchen, where the cask had been brought, when a spark from the fire flew across the room and alighted in the cask. In a moment the house was a perfect wreck. Booth himself, being close to the barrel, was terribly injured by the shock and dreadfully burnt, and now lies in a precarious state. His wife escaped without injury; but one of his children, who was lying on a sofa in the same room, was very badly burnt about the face.

THE EXPLOSION AT BIRMINGHAM.—On Saturday last the jury on the inquiry into the explosion at Birmingham returned a verdict of "Accidental death," there being no evidence to show how the explosion was occasioned. They expressed their opinion, however, that "Messrs. William Pursall and John Phillips had not exercised due caution in allowing the dangerous process of priming to be carried on in the immediate vicinity of numerous workpeople only separated by a thin partition. The jury further considered that the employment of young and inexperienced children in a priming-room was much to be deprecated; and they earnestly hoped that speedy steps would be taken by the Legislature for the compulsory removal out of towns of all places where dangerous compounds are manufactured."

HALTON PAROCHIAL CLOTHING SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place in the school-room at Halton, Cheshire, on Friday week. Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., the founder and patron of the society took the chair. The Incumbent of the chapelry offered up prayer, and addressed the members on the importance of observing the Sabbath and sending their children to school. Sir Richard Brooke read the rules, and expressed his satisfaction in meeting such a large number of the wives and daughters of those labourers who resided in the parish. He pointed to the numerous bundles of comfortable clothing about to be distributed, amounting in value to upwards of £200, and he considered that fact a sufficient proof that much good had been effected by the society. It afforded him the greatest pleasure to serve his poor neighbours; and he was truly thankful to those ladies of the parish who by their exertions and subscriptions had assisted him in the good work.—A hymn of praise to God was sung, hearty thanks were returned to the worthy Baronet, who so largely supports this and all the charities of the parish, and then the poor people were to be seen hastening down the hill at Halton, rejoicing under the weight of their parcels of winter clothing.

ASSOCIATION OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The sixth annual meeting of this association was held at noon on Tuesday, in the Mechanics' Institution, David-street, Manchester, when the representatives from about fifty of the associated institutes were present. Mr. T. Bazley, M.P., presided, and in introducing the business congratulated the delegates on the very flourishing appearance which the association presented. It was peculiarly satisfactory to observe the personal and pecuniary sacrifices that were made by its promoters to place the means of education within the reach of those who were unable to obtain it through the ordinary channels, and he was rejoiced to find twenty-two thousand young people were availing themselves of the advantages thus afforded. He congratulated the association upon the distinguished president who was to grace the evening's proceedings; more so as he (the chairman) was opposed to him in politics—as of all things it was most important that institutions of this character and basis should receive no party bias.—The report was highly satisfactory. In the evening the proceedings connected with the distribution of prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the late public and private examinations of the pupils of the evening classes took place in the Free-trade Hall, which was densely crowded. The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., presided. Eloquent speeches were made by Mr. Disraeli and Lord Stanley. Other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

CONSERVATIVE BANQUET AT LIVERPOOL.—A great banquet was given last Saturday in the Philharmonic Hall, Liverpool, to the Earl of Derby and his colleagues in the late Ministry. There were about 600 persons present, including all the distinguished local Conservatives. It was in every respect a political demonstration of the highest class. A flattering address was presented to the Earl of Derby by 7000 of his Liverpool supporters. The noble Earl's was the speech of the evening. He took a hopeful view of Conservatism, noting the great progress which the principles of his party had made since 1845, when, in consequence of Sir Robert Peel's free-trade policy, the party was, for the moment, "completely and entirely shattered." He had now "all but a majority in the House of Commons," but notwithstanding this circumstance, he had no desire for the immediate overthrow of the present Administration, as, in his opinion, a succession of ephemeral Governments, ready to be overthrown at any moment by a bare possible majority, militated against "the advantage of the Sovereign, the strength of the country in the eyes of foreign nations, and the strength of Parliament, and the respect due to Parliament in this country." The present Government he considered inherently weak, made up as it was of discordant elements. The Italian question, the war between Spain and Morocco, and the dispute respecting the possession of San Juan, he regarded as serious difficulties, but still difficulties which might be surmounted by "a mixture of firmness, of good temper, but at the same time of a determination to maintain the rights and the honour of this country." With reference to the subject of Reform, he should look with a jealous eye upon an extension of the franchise, the Gloucester and Wakefield revelations, and the London strike, having filled him with profound distrust. He denied that he had bribed the Roman Catholics by certain concessions, and he gave the lie direct to Mr. Miller's interesting story about his (Lord Derby) having countersigned a paper containing stipulations with regard to a Reform Bill, upon the faith of which he was to obtain the votes of certain Liberal members. He wound up with an eloquent appeal to the Conservatives of England, the purport of which was that they were to lose no opportunity of strengthening their position on the register. Speeches were also made by Mr. Disraeli, Lord Malmesbury, Lord Stanley, and other leaders of the party.

THE WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.—This institution, originated some years ago by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, started on Tuesday upon a new year of its existence. Several of the more advanced students have been chosen as teachers, and two, who have especially distinguished themselves, have been elected members of the council. It is contemplated by degrees to adopt the certificated students into the council, until ultimately they form at least a third of that governing body. The total number of students who joined the college in the first year was 400, in the second, 350, in the third, 260, in the fourth, 296, and in the fifth, to the end of the second term, 169, making a total of 1475. The library received additions during 1858, partly by gifts and partly by purchase, to the extent of 493 volumes. The museum benefited still more by the generosity of friends; and the council notice with especial pleasure how much that department is indebted to the diligence of the students themselves in collecting and arranging specimens. There are classes for women in connection with the college, in which cookery and domestic economy are especially taught, as also reading and writing, vocal music, arithmetic, history, the Bible, needlework, and geography.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

HER MAJESTY'S late Prime Minister has been good enough to explain, at Liverpool, that he has no immediate intention of ousting his successor. Lord Derby considers that the Conservatives are a united party, with principles of a definite character, and therefore, in a political sense, quite superior persons to the Ministerialists, but as, in the first place, there are difficult and dangerous Continental complications to be dealt with, it would be unpatriotic to embarrass the Government; and as, in the second place, parties are so very evenly balanced, that the operation would be unprofitable. He "concludes," therefore, as the Americans say, to wait and watch, prepared to support Lord Palmerston against a foreign enemy, and to oppose him if he ventures to tamper with the Constitution. And, if it was necessary to have a splendid banquet, with the Lancashire witches in party colours, and the first orator of the day and his four crack lieutenants, Disraeli, Stanley, Pakington, and Chelmsford, to address them, it is difficult to see how he could have said much less, or spoken, on the whole, more like a gentleman. One does not exactly perceive why it was incumbent on his Lordship to explain how it was that he succeeded to the Conservative throne, and was privately crowned by the late Duke of Wellington, but his statement is a little addition to the personal history of politics. His explanation of the Doon evictions, as they are called, swept away nine-tenths of the story as it has been "diffused" in the papers, and gave another proof that it is an impossibility for Englishmen to obtain the truth about anything that happens in Ireland.

Lord Brougham was duly elected Lord Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh; but dual influences were strong, and the victor numbered 654 to 419. Scotland should be proud of the result, which has placed the most varied and extraordinary genius of the day at the head of her first educational establishment. Certain of Lord Brougham's political and religious opinions may have biased many sincere and earnest men into voting against him, but they seem scarcely to have given due regard to his singular freedom from all bigotry, and to the large and noble spirit in which he has always dealt with public questions, and invited the co-operation of those who did not think with him in framing measures for the general improvement of our social system. Votes were also recorded for the Duke of Buccleuch in consideration of the very large outlay some £20,000 we believe, which he has made for educational purposes in Scotland. But money ought not to buy such a distinction as had to be conferred at Edinburgh, and the voice of Europe will applaud the choice that fell upon the most remarkable man of the age. He is again, we are reminded, Lord Chancellor Brougham, and the title recalls the Reform time, and all its fierce excitement.

Spain engages Morocco, and France alleges that her neighbour is not to be helped by her. But we do not learn that, in the event of Spain succeeding—as with the preposterous armament she takes it is impossible she should not succeed—in overthrowing the Moors, and her then proposing to reward herself with a slice of Africa, opposite Gibraltar, Louis Napoleon will discourage the scheme. He has, however, more immediate work to do, and has signified his views to King Victor Emmanuel. The restoration of two out of the three exiled Dukes is insisted upon—Francis V. of Modena to be the odd man, and go out; while Parma is added to Piedmont, and the Parmese Duchess to have Modena. Thunder tones are answering the French Sovereign, and Garibaldi, in Central Italy, is calling on Naples to revolt, and the Swiss Guards to join the patriots, or expect extermination. It is apprehended that the French sword will strike for the Pope, and yet the incessant and virulent abuse lavished on Louis Napoleon by the ultramontane organs (the English *Tablet*, for instance, has no phrase of priestly spite too venomous for him) makes it doubtful whether Pope Perugia has secured such an ally. Surely, in that case, he would order the yelpers to kennel. All is agitation, expectation, and the strange feeling, universally admitted, that "something is going to happen."

M. de Montalembert has reappeared on the scene; but this time he comes forth in his old character of the Pope's defender. He is dissatisfied with the conduct of England on the Italian question, and calls it "ignoble." He, it is needless to say, is equally, or more, dissatisfied with the conduct of France; but France has an Emperor who does not permit people to *boulder* at him, and has given a warning to the journal that publishes M. de Montalembert's sulkeness. It is due to the Count to say that his style of attack and defence is bold; he claims for his Pope what our Pope claimed for our Bishop—

To Berkeley every virtue under heaven;

and, while paying a high tribute to England as a nation, he marks out for personal reprobation those Englishmen who have dared to say a word against the Roman Government. Remembering what Montalembert is, and what he has done, we prefer to leave his article to the indignation of others, and only

Term it stain on knighthood's pride!
That the bright sword of Argentine
Should in a tyrant's quarrel shine.

An insurrection among some Virginian blacks, instigated and aided by whites, is reported from America. The demonstration has not been without significance, but it is apparently a very slight one, and the forces of the State were being hurried up to deal with it. Another mail will probably tell of the extermination of the unfortunate insurrectionists, who have made a mistake in dates.

From the published statement of Mr. Ward, the American Envoy to China, we learn that though he submitted to a great deal from the barbarians, as being taken to Peking in the box, drawn by a mule and a donkey, bumped over vile roads which it is pretty certain the Sybaritic Chinese grandee has some means of avoiding, and being treated rather as a prisoner than a visitor, Christian blood boiled up when the Chinese proceeded to demand the ko-too—the kneeling and knocking the head in presence of the Emperor. Mr. Ward imitated Lord Amherst, and refused compliance with any such requisition. He was therefore sent away, and his treaty was not ratified at Peking, and when he did get it he found that he had actually gained nothing. The Americans will probably have to join us in bringing the crafty and obstinate Chinese to a sense of the benefits of civilisation, and the kindness displayed towards the English by the American officers at the Peiho, who were burning to rush in and fight, but were compelled to restrain their ardour (though their courage was perhaps as nobly exhibited in the assistance they would render as it could have been in fighting, would make us worse than ungrateful if we did not wish them a speedy chance of joining us in the fray.

To the end of our Notes have we deferred what we would gladly have omitted from them—namely, mention of the fearful catastrophe near Beaumaris, recalling memories of a similar scene, in the same neighbourhood, in August, 1831. The *Royal Charter*, from Malbourne, was wrecked by the fearful gale of Tuesday and Wednesday in last week. At three in the morning of Wednesday, the 26th of October, she struck on the Welsh rocks. Four hundred and fifty-nine persons died, *exitio avidum mare*.



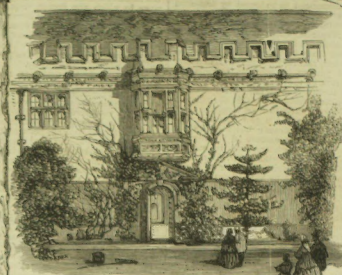
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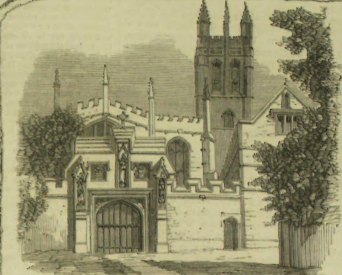
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FOLLY BRIDGE.



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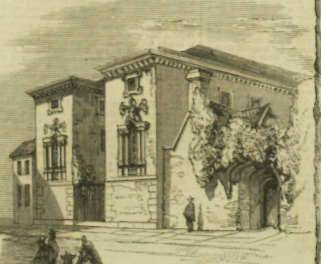
MAGDALEN COLLEGE.



NEW MUSEUM, OXFORD.



ST JOHN'S COLLEGE. GARDEN VIEW.



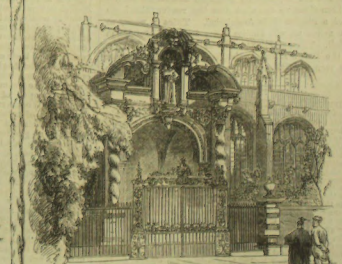
WORCESTER COLLEGE.



BRASENOS COLLEGE.



ALL SOULS' COLLEGE.



PORCH ST MARY'S CHURCH.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c
 "PEERAGE titles are easily obtained, new names for peerages are easily acquired, but a new name for a magazine, who can accomplish that?" This much was said in our hearing only yesterday by a "wit" and by a "wut." "What then," continued our Berwick-upon-Tweed friend, "is to be the title of Thackeray's new magazine?" Eight titles have been suggested. What they are we cannot of course betray.

This London of ours—this London of the world, new and old (see how we compliment our Puritan exports!)—is in a fearful state of wanting something done for her. It is a very dirty drainage, London. "Rich and idle," a rich man—a Rothschild for example—what cares he for London beyond its "Bank rest"? An idle man is not busy, and what cares he beyond his morning newspaper, his rolls, and his dinner, and his house on Clapham Common? But the real Londoner cares more, and he must have London drained and remade. A paper that has *Great Eastern* influence asks for ten years of Napoleon, nor are we disinclined to receive Napoleon the Third for rebuilding purposes on—the limited-liability terms set forth by our contemporary.

Mr. Ruskin tells us that two of our greatest English artists will not stand either gas or daylight. Happy purchasers of Reynolds and Turner, you must enjoy your outlay and your acquisitions! Has Mr. Ruskin read Mr. Sala's "Gas and Daylight"?

Why, let us ask in a paragraph, is the immediate Reference Catalogue of the working library of the British Museum so dear, and the Synopsis of the whole Museum so cheap? There is a Rothschild difference between seven shillings and sixpence and a shilling. And why, we hear asked, does Mr. Panizzi, who gave us the noblest reading-room in the world—with the most accessible library in the world, suffer a Hand-book or Handy-book Catalogue to be published at such a price? "The fault," said a well-known author, "is, of course, with the trustees."

A skilled scholar, who has given years to literature and science (are they inseparable studies?), has just published a little volume on the Evidences of Christianity. Mr. Halliwell, who has dedicated a life to Shakespeare, has left—no, not left—his favourite Shakespeare for the best companion to Shakspe are (we offend no one, we trust)—the Bible. In a little book he has just put forth with Shakespeare research the Evidences of Christianity, and has settled them with Shakespeare and Christian certainty.

Sir Joseph Paxton—for whom, in common with the world, we have the highest respect and esteem—has suggested from Bilbao that the remains of the elder Stephenson should be removed from Chesterfield Church, in Derbyshire, to Westminster Abbey. But was there not a mistake in not burying the younger Stephenson by the elder Stephenson? We are not wild about a Peerage and Westminster Abbey; and we have no great objection to Sir Joseph's proposal; but still we do object. Shall the young be buried with the old, or the old with the young? See the strangeness of ambition. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G., desired to be buried away from Kings, and was buried at Kensal Green; Mr. Robert Stephenson, in no way descended from Kings, was buried with Kings.

While we are writing our attention is called to a letter from an "Architect," the architect of the spoliation—so we think, in common with thousands—of Twickenham Church. It runs thus:—

12, John-street, Adelphi, October 26, 1859.

Sir,—My attention has been called to a notice in your column of "Town and Table-talk" deprecating the "Restoration" now in progress at Twickenham Church. As architect of the work I may possibly be able to enlighten your contributor as to our proceedings, and shall be glad if he should think it worth while to modify his remarks.

Restoration in its usual sense could not, as he justly says, be effected. But what can the memory of Pope have to do with the hideous parlour pews we have demolished? Can Pope's fame be enhanced or his shade gratified by the retention of a system of pewing which excluded from the building half the number with propriety it would contain? Is it not an improvement to replace with new floors so rotten that they had to be shovelled rather than carried out of the church? Have we not done well to cover with sound brickwork the remains of humanity which were, I can scarcely say separated, in many instances from the living only by decayed timbers, rotten boards, or broken flagstones? Is it an improvement to double the accommodation, and to provide that rich and poor may offer the same worship in equal comfort? Think you that those who, in furtherance of this principle, have abandoned their claims to possessions (by faculty) within the church—claims of unusual extent, and dating from Sir Godfrey Kneller's refounding of the church—will ever regret so wise and good an act? And Sir Godfrey himself, who cared to provide a church, though he made the mistake of assigning away part of its public accommodation to meet his difficulties in raising funds; think you that he would be satisfied or not to know that his work decayed is to be replaced to suit the wants of increased population and changed circumstances? GORDON M. HILLS.

This rage of restoration, this dislike of anything in building subsequent to the Reformation, rages from pulpit to pew, from chancel to curfew-bell, from altar even to font. A new clergyman arrives, who knows nothing about Twickenham, and the leading idea of his mind is to alter the whole of his church. A builder (shall we call him an architect?) is easily found to carry out his St. George's-in-the-East view; and what do we see? Not a classic barn, as Inigo Jones gave to Covent-garden at the Earl of Bedford's request, but a dull repetition of Minton tiles and Willement windows, with Commandments, Lord's Prayer, and Belief written and gilded in a manner which the poor cannot read, and with memorial-windows—

Rich windows that exclude the light—

quite as abominable as the pancake monuments of modern date which disfigure Westminster Abbey. We shall pay another visit to Twickenham.

Westminster Hall, sacred (surely that is a wrong term!) to law and to flags and banners and pennons from Flodden and Naseby, from Worcester and the Boyne, from Blenheim and Ramillies, has only this week been given up to—what does the reader think?—to the members of a Pimlico Rifle Association. Twice a week, so advertisements assure us, will Pimlico Rifles drill and exercise in Westminster Hall. There will be vacancies in banco before long; a resident from the Willow Marsh, or the Five Fields, or the Monster Tea-gardens, is sure of hitting, for a certainty, at least a Puisne Judge.

COUNTRY LIFE IN CUBA.—The course of life at the plantation is after this manner. At six o'clock the great bell begins the day, and the negroes go to their work. The house servants bring coffee to the family and guests, as they appear or send for it. The master's horse is at the door, under the tree, as soon as it is light, and he is off on tour before the sun rises. The family breakfast at ten o'clock, and the people—*la gente*, as the technical phrase is for the labourers—breakfast at nine. The breakfast is like that of the cities, with the exception of fish and the variety of meats, and consists of rice, eggs, fried plantains, mixed dishes of vegetables and fowls, other meats rarely, and fruits, with claret or cataplana and coffee. The time for the siesta or rest is between breakfast and dinner. Dinner hour is three for the family, and two for the people. The dinner does not differ much from the breakfast, except that there is less of fruit and more of meat, and that some preserve is usually eaten as a dessert. Like the breakfast, it ends with coffee. In all manner of preserves the island is rich. The almond, the guava, the cocoa, the sourop, the orange, the lime, and the mamey-apple, afford a great variety. After dinner, and before dark, is the time for long drives; and, when families are on the estates, for visits to neighbours. There is no third meal; but coffee, and sometimes tea, is offered at night. The usual time for bed is as early as ten o'clock, for the day begins early, and the chief out-door works and active recreations must be had before breakfast.—*Dana's To Cuba and Back.*

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

Macmillan's Magazine.—In the beginning of the present year monthly magazines were decidedly at a discount. The existing serials of that class had their own peculiar field, but they did not occupy very high ground, and, truth to say, needed the stimulus of competition even where they stood. It is due to the projectors of the *Universal Review* to say that the idea of what by an Irishism may be called a monthly-quarterly review was realised by the production of that periodical last spring. Since then two other monthly magazines have been announced to be issued by first-class publishers, and edited by men who, like Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Masson, offer no ordinary guarantee for excellence. The first of the two to appear is *Macmillan's Magazine*, which is produced under the editorial auspices of Mr. Masson. It is very much to be doubted if first numbers of any periodical are to be taken as positive indications of their value. It is supposed, naturally enough, that in a first issue every contributor would put out his strength towards the attainment of excellence; but it is in the very nature of the serial form of publication to prevent anything like a full development of the powers of those concerned in its manufacture within the compass of a single number, and often the very effort to excel overlaps itself and fails. It is not by this month's issue of the new magazine that we are inclined to judge it in the abstract; but still we are bound to say that its advent gives large earnest of its success. The first article is written by the editor, and is entitled "Politics of the Present, Foreign and Domestic." Mr. Masson is, perhaps, best known to the public as an eminent professor of literature; but it chanced to us to know that he has had considerable practice and experience as a political writer. It does not, therefore, surprise us that he should take a broad and liberal view of his subject, as well as show the usual workmanlike capability for his purpose. A doctrine is enunciated, by the way, which we incline to think recent events and the prospect of coming events are likely to disseminate more widely than they have hitherto been in this country, and that is, "that we in England shall best fulfil the most essential part of our duty to the rest of the world by attending diligently to our own affairs." It need hardly be said that one of the main attractions held out by the publisher of this magazine was the name of the author of "Tom Brown's School-Days" as that of one of its contributors. Accordingly we have the commencement of a story which is a sequel to the School-Days, under the title of "Tom Brown at Oxford." We have little faith in the continuation of tales. With the exception of Scott's "Abbot," which far exceeds its predecessor, "The Monastery," we hardly know an instance in which the reproduction of persons whose histories we have brought up to a certain point in one book has not proved a failure in another. It is not possible, as we have already said above, to predicate the merits of a tale from a perusal of three chapters, and it is only in the way of friendly warning that we venture to say that so much of "Tom Brown at Oxford" as has appeared is not so far beyond "Peter Priggins" as not to justify some demand on the author to be watchful of his reputation in future numbers. Some little time since we noticed in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* a very remarkable book, the work of the late Henry Lushington, edited by his friend Mr. Venables. In the pages of this magazine we find a "joint composition" of the two friends in the shape of a poem, with the title of "Cobbett, or, a Rural Ride," which, we learn, was written so long ago as 1838. This and other poems were produced between Mr. Lushington and Mr. Venables by means of conversation; that is, a line suggested by one of them in his turn was often completed by the other; and there is scarcely a passage in any of them which either could recognise as exclusively his own. Was ever the Muse "in this manner wooed" before! But this is not the only merit, if it be a merit, of the poem which is founded on the "Rural Rides" of Cobbett, and which bear with them the impress of his vigorous English, and much of the freedom of his spirit and ideas. The article entitled "Paper, Pens, and Ink, an Excursion in Technology," by Professor George Wilson, is very good, as well as novel in its notion; but why will well-informed men continue to draw paths from the purely imaginary notion that all death-warrants in this country are signed by the Sovereign? The papers "On Cheap Art," by F. G. Stephens, and "The Crisis of Italian Freedom," by Franklin Lushington, are executed by persons who know what they are writing about; and the latest dealing with Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" has the decided merit of presenting the poems in a new and a deeper aspect, and will probably send many a person back to another perusal of them. Wishing, for more reasons than one, success to this new aspirant for the favour of the public in a phase of literature which in these days is capable of being made very potent for good or for ill, we are inclined to enter a protest more or less warm against the adoption of that form of article which is here designated "The Colloquy of the Round Table." We are told, although the tradition is, we believe, waxing faint, that the "Notes Ambrosianæ" of *Blackwood* created a sensation in their day. Perhaps they did—in Scotland. But if we could apply the touchstone of absolute truth to all those who in a spirit of the most ready belief have studied those productions in the collected edition of Professor Wilson's works it would be found, we fancy, that the causes of their popularity are as nearly unintelligible as possible. The taste for that kind of thing, if it ever existed to any extent, has certainly passed away; and whenever imitations of the "Notes" have been attempted they have been anything but successes. There is nothing that we can discern in this fresh essay, in the magazine before us in that peculiar line, which, for want of a better term, we must call the philosophico-facetious, to lead to much hope that it will be an exception to previous failures. It will be seen that, looking at *Macmillan's Magazine* with as critical an eye as possible, we have come to the conclusion that it is full of promise, and that this the first number is decidedly fruitful of performance. It is in good hands, there is room for it, it is made accessible by its reasonable price, and there is no reason why it should not fulfil the expectations of its projectors and of the reading public; and we believe that it will do both.

Dublin University Magazine.—The first paper is founded on a visit to the camp of Louis Napoleon's army at St. Maur after its return from Italy, and treats of "French Military Matters," with an infused contrast here and there with our own. It is to be observed that the writer could not obtain anything but vague and polite remarks on the subject of the English army from any of the French officers or soldiers with whom he conversed. Nevertheless he did obtain from very impartial authority an assurance that every military man in France cherishes among his first ideas a desire to avenge Waterloo. The comparison between the two armies and the suggestions which are made with reference to our own troops are worth notice. A proverbial notion on the relative estimate of French and English prowess is thus dealt with:—"The old childish notion that one Englishman is equal to three Frenchmen is an illusion. His superiority consists in little more than steadiness under fire, and bodily weight; while they excel him in intelligence, aptness for campaigning, dash, and numbers, which, combined with generalship, make a counterbalance. Formerly, indeed, the French soldiery often experienced, to their cost (as the Duc d'Aumale writes), 'l'incorruptible solidité' of the English infantry. Yet will it always suffice that we oppose but one man to three? In the prophetic words of their Emperor, the bayonet proved itself, in the late campaign, 'the terrible weapon of the French,' overthrowing a force double in number. Whenever they again confront us in the field, will to run the hazard of meeting them with one-third or even half their number be fair and just to our men, whose pluck and confidence are, probably, no greater than theirs; while they are handier with the bayonet? In our humble opinion, the pike, that ancient arm of English yeomen, should be again brought into use, and reasonable encouragement be given to volunteer corps of every sort, on condition of their being mobilised by Act of Parliament whenever needed." A cognate article is to be found in that entitled "The Marshals of Napoleon the Great," founded on a work by Camille Leynardier. Its appropriateness at this moment is based on the fact that another Napoleon has just fought a series of great battles on the same ground as that on which such a master and such men as are here chronicled operated so successfully. It is, no doubt, a fitting opportunity to review the lives of the predecessors of the present race of Marshals of France. Perhaps every one does not know that, of the Marshals of the past age, eighteen were created under the first Republic, only seven during the Empire, and one (Grouchy) during the Hundred Days. In another paper,

called "Truces and Treaties; or, Italian Notes in July and August," we have a visit to the field of Magenta; and it must have been curious to the tourist to hear the name of the battle-field called out at a railway station, just as one hears "Tring!" or "Basing-stoke!" in our peaceful land. The station itself was held by the Austrians during the battle, but showed little or no symptoms of damage. Still more remarkable is the fact that the field of action—rendered more than ordinarily fertile, probably, by slaughter—was already covered with vines and maize in trim order; and, but for the battered houses in the vicinity, and the bridge of boats over the river by which the French crossed, and which was constructed in three-quarters of an hour, it seemed as if no invading foe had passed over it in the memory of man. The subjects of Jacques van Artevelde and the Republican municipalities in the thirteenth century, and Henri Heine, who is designated as the "foremost among the recent representative poets of Germany," are dealt with, on the whole, satisfactorily. "The Season Ticket" possesses a new interest, inasmuch as an avowal has been made that the holder of it is no less a person than "Sam Slick." A hint, however, would have been sufficient on that point, for this month the internal evidence of authorship is very strong indeed. The dissertation is mainly, if not entirely, devoted to British North America, and is more dry, that is, less varied and humorous, than usual. The most novel, as it is the most striking, point of the article is a chapter-and-verse statement of a well-organised stealthy system by which the French are increasing their naval force in the Atlantic and the Pacific, and the preparations they are making for coaling their steam-ships at Cape Breton, the sole source on which our squadron relies for fuel on the coast of North America, and on the whole station. It is stated that French ships of war are always lying at the principal town of Cape Breton; and that attempts, not wholly unsuccessful, have been and are making to enlist the feelings of the inhabitants, French by descent, on behalf of France; and it is alleged that in the event of a war nothing would be easier than the seizure of that island by the French, thus paralysing our squadron at Halifax; while in such a case it would be found that we were far inferior in naval force all over the western seas. Although we have given an outline of Mr. Haliburton's statement on this head, it is so novel in itself, and must so necessarily be founded on due authority, that we feel justified in extracting it entire:—

Louis Napoleon's preparations for war are not confined to France; he has a greater military force at Martinique and Guadeloupe than we have in all our West India Islands put together. He has fortified St. Pierre and Michelon, which lie between Newfoundland and Canada, contrary to the express terms of the treaty, and under pretence of meeting at Cape Breton the French mails, conveyed by the Cunard steamers, he sends men-of-war thither, who return to those places heavily laden with coal from the Sydney mines. This is pretended to be for the use of the ships themselves, but every now and then a sailing vessel takes a cargo on account, it is said, of the merchants there, but in reality for the Government. He has an immense store of coal there; and every vessel laden with fish, that sails thence to the French West India Islands I have named, quietly conveys a certain portion of this fuel, to form a dépôt there also, for his Atlantic fleet.

The Island of Cape Breton is one vast coalfield, and was conquered from the French. Its capital, Louisbourg, was taken by General Wolfe. Most of the inhabitants of that colony remained there after its formal cession to England, and their descendants are, to this day, a separate race, speaking the language of their forefathers; they are mainly occupied in the fisheries, and are excellent pilots. Their descent, their religion, their traditions, and their sympathies, naturally incline them to think favourably and kindly of their mother country; and, though not actually disloyal to England, they are not unfavourably disposed towards the French. It has been observed of late that their friendship has been systematically courted by the latter, who engage their young men in their fisheries, encourage them to trade with them, and, under one pretence or another, continually visit their harbours. During the past year, while that valuable colonial possession has been entirely neglected by the Admiral on the Halifax station, three French men-of-war have been at anchor a great part of the time at Sydney, the chief town, as if it were a French port; and their flags, and that of their Consuls, were the only ones that were seen by the inhabitants. Cape Breton, on its eastern side, presents many harbours and numerous hiding-places for French men-of-war, not merely on its coast, but by means of the great Bras d'Or Lake (which is an arm of the sea that nearly divides the island into two parts) affords nooks of concealment in the very heart of the country. The coal-mines are wholly unprotected, and could be either held or rendered useless at the pleasure of an aggressor. What renders this more alarming is that *Halifax*, and the whole of our squadron at that station, are entirely dependent upon these very mines for their supply of coal; so that in six-and-thirty hours' sail from St. Pierre one ship of war could reach Sydney and render the English fleet utterly powerless to move from their moorings. On every foreign station, whether on the Atlantic or Pacific side of America, or in the East, the French naval force has been quietly and unostentatiously increased, so that if war were to break out they would be in the ascendant in every quarter. In these days of telegraphic communication, when news of hostility can be transmitted with the rapidity of lightning, it is not too much to say that the Emperor, by his foresight, judicious preparations, and well-concealed plans, could sweep the commerce of England from the seas in six weeks.

Ought not this to be looked to? A treatise on Thackeray as a satirist and humorist concludes the number; but there is nothing in it to induce one to alter any opinion that one may have formed that the subject has been overdone.

[Notices of several other of the Monthlies are in type, but we are compelled, by a press of matter, to defer their insertion until next week.]

THE THEATRES, &c.

SURREY.—On Monday a reaction took place at this theatre in favour of the Shakespearean drama, and the tragedy of "Hamlet" was performed. We were thus enabled to make a acquaintance with Mr. Creswick's performance of the character, which for elegance and facility of style may challenge comparison with any other on the stage. It has neither the gravity of Mr. Phelps's *Hamlet*, nor the levity of Mr. Kean's; but holds a middle course, with a grace of its own, which is suggestive of princely station and scholastic breeding, and fulfils at least two of the many conceptions which the Shakespearean idea embraces. Mr. Creswick, too, speaks more of the text of Shakespeare than other actors, and shows a profound sense of its poetic beauties. When will the time come when players shall perceive that the whole of this divine drama should be performed without mutilation—with its background of the Fortinbras' affair, and the spectacular arrangements which are indicated in the stage arrangements, and especially in the concluding scenes? Let Mr. Creswick see to this. The play proved very successful, particularly the closet scene that winds up the third act. In this Miss Heraud, who sustained the part of a Queen, fairly divided the applause with Mr. Creswick, and was brought by him before the curtain to receive the congratulations of the audience.

PRINCESS.—On Wednesday a new play in three acts was produced. It is entitled "The Master Passion; or, the Outlaws of the Adriatic," and founded on the "Noces Venétiennes" of M. Sejour, by Mr. Edmund Falconer, who, however, has not been so successful in this drama as in "Extremes." The subject is especially romantic. *Gabieno Falerio* (Mr. George Melville), having served Venice well, pleads for the removal of the veil from his great ancestor's portrait, and would have succeeded, but for the opposition of *Giovanni Orsello* (Mr. Ryder), chief of the Council of Ten. Hurried by his indignation to become the head of an outlaw band, *Gabieno* is associated with a female spy, one *Morosina* (Mrs. Charles Young), who, in the course of time, comes to love the man whom she has been employed to betray. She has a rival, however, in the heart of the chief, already occupied with the image of *Olympia Orsello*, the daughter of his enemy (Miss C. Leclercq). This young lady, with others, suffers the fate of the Brides of Venice; but is set at large by *Gabieno*, in whose bosom a fearful struggle then commences. Willing again to serve his country, he dares to encounter the Chief of the Ten, and is confronted with *Morosina*, who, however, defies the torture rather than compromise him. Condemned to death, *Olympia* extorts from her father a respite. The fact of their love then naturally transpires; and in the concluding scene prevails with the stern father, who, however, in the conflict between his love for his daughter and his hate to the Falerio race, expires. The manager has lavishly bestowed on this drama all that scenery, costume, and ballet could supply; and the whole was well supported by the performers. But the concluding scene was not satisfactory to the audience, and the needless inflation of the dialogue provoked at times some degree of ridicule. To its perfectness much abridgment is indispensable.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The German Volunteer Battalion or Jager corps has, under the orders of Lord Clyde, been incorporated with the army of Bombay.

A memorial window has been placed in Tinwell Church in memory of the late Lieut. Arnold, of the Madras Fusiliers, who fell at Lucknow when entering that city under Sir H. Havelock.

The *Queen Charlotte* is to be paid off at Sheerness, and the Commander-in-Chief will select from among the sailing-ships at that port his future flag-ship.

There was a general muster of the whole of the officers and men of the Chatham division of the Royal Marines on Monday, when the Battalion was inspected by Colonel Rea, the commandant. The Chatham division is now up to its full complement.

By a recent regulation made by the Board of Admiralty no person, after the first of April next, will be nominated to a Naval Cadetship who shall be under twelve or above fourteen years of age at the time of his first examination. The examination days are fixed for the first Wednesdays in the months of March, June, September, and December.

The next examination of candidates for direct commission before the Council of Military Education (composed of the following members—Major-General Cameron, C.B., Vice-President, Major-General Portlock, Lieutenant-Colonel Addison, and Colonel Elwyn) will take place on the 21st inst. and five succeeding days, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

The annual course of rifle instruction to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and troops of the Line at Chatham has terminated, and the results have proved most satisfactory, the officers and men who have been under instruction during the past year having made astonishing progress in the theory and practice of the rifle. As soon as the reports of the several instructors of marksmanship have been laid before the proper authorities the distribution of prizes to the best shots in each class will be made, the non-commissioned officers being decorated with a gold badge and receiving an increase of pay, which they are entitled to for one year, and the privates also receiving a badge and a trifling advance in their pay. The yearly course of rifle instruction of the Royal Marines does not terminate until January, when the prizes are awarded.

Great activity continues to be exhibited in the dockyards. Last week some splendid ships were launched—the *Irresistible*, 80 guns, and two heavy frigates, the *Immortalite*, and the *Narcissus*. A considerable augmentation of the departments at Woolwich will be forthwith made, and such is the anxiety of the authorities to obtain an adequate number of riggers and caulkers that a bounty is offered to artisans of this description as well as an increase of pay. At Chatham all the establishments are now working early and late, and the utmost activity prevails not only in the shipwright department, but also in all the factories and workshops, in pressing forward the work ordered by the Admiralty to be completed. The vessels now on the stocks, and which are being pushed forward vigorously, are the *Atlas* (91), the *Bulwark* (91), the *Undaunted* (51), the *Rattlesnake* (21), and the *Orpheus* (21), in addition to which two other ships will be commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements have been made.

Sir William Napier has published a letter on the subject of volunteer rifle corps. The historian of the Peninsular War corrects the popular idea that bayonet charges and solid onsets of heavy columns are the leading features of modern warfare; on the contrary, three-fourths of every battle between regular armies, he tells us, depends upon "the art of hiding behind trees and bushes, rocks, sticks, and stones." This art he terms "the very essence of modern warfare," and he contends that "the whole of a battle, as between volunteer rifle corps and regular troops, will depend upon the former's skill in concealing themselves." The making men good shots he regards as of infinitely less importance than a careful training in those manoeuvres which an invasion would necessitate; and he offers the following advice, which is deserving of careful consideration:—"An invading enemy's column must generally march along the main roads; it will, therefore, be well for volunteer officers, either singly or with their companies, to examine all the roads leading through their country upon London, or any other great town, and thus ascertain all the points of advantage offered for hiding behind sticks and stones; and to trees and bushes should be added railroads, banks, houses, public or private; bridges, &c., from whence their rifle balls will pitch into the enemy's columns. The longest range is best here, because it will give time for the rifleman to retire from the enemy's sharpshooters, and to find a new stick or stone for hiding. In examining the country, our volunteers should also look well to the line of their retreat, choosing that which will be the most difficult country for the enemy's rifleman to follow, or that which will lead the enemy towards the rear of his line of march, and that, also, which will enable the volunteer most readily to join other volunteer corps acting in the same way. Accumulation in this case will be most efficacious, but the forming of large bodies of rifleman to move about in masses, under the command of one man, cannot be too strongly deprecated. It is not meant that there should not be commanding officers of large bodies, for that will be essential to concert and combination; but in actual fighting and minor movements small bodies only should be employed." The gallant General contends that with this system England may be successfully defended against any number of invaders; and, feeling assured that a very dangerous crisis is impending, he urges that all able to bear arms should be enrolled in time.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The rifle movement progresses, and one of the best proofs of the depth of the patriotic spirit in this respect is, that it has been deemed necessary to get up a *Volunteer Service Gazette*, or special organ of our national Landwehr.

A council meeting of the London City Corps was held on Tuesday at the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor stated that he had caused the following circular to be issued to all the members of the brigade:—"A general parade of enrolled members (in their usual dress) and others desirous of joining their corps will be formed at St. John's College, London-wall, on Saturday, the 5th of November (to-day), at two o'clock precisely, for the purpose of proceeding to the Mansion House, preceded by the regimental band, there to have the oath of allegiance administered by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor." In reply to a question, Captain Montagu Hicks stated that the members would proceed from St. John's College, corner of Philip-lane, London-wall, through Fore-street, Moorgate-street, to the Mansion House, accompanied by their regimental band, which he believed could not be surpassed in the service, either for the quality of the instruments or the talent of the performers. The London City Rifle Corps has received a donation of £100 from Messrs. Hoare and Co., and £10 in addition towards the expenses of the band. The subscriptions of ten guineas are too numerous to mention in detail. The corps is drilled every day from four till eight.

The Highgate corps met on Tuesday, and, after going through various exercises, marched to North-end, Hampstead, executing several manoeuvres on the road; and, after crossing the heath, went through the skirmishing movements of a light infantry troop in a highly-creditable and soldierlike manner.

The Glasgow Rifle Corps is making considerable progress in drill. Last week the oath of allegiance was administered to the 4th, 7th, and 8th companies of the northern division of Lanarkshire Rifle Volunteers, by Mr. Sheriff Strathern, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Since the public meetings held at Peterborough and Oundle, in the Eastern Counties, no progress has been made in the contemplated formation of corps at these places. At Spalding about thirty names have been given in, and influential persons having joined the movement, there is no doubt that a company will be raised. At Wisbeach an auxiliary fund, amounting to £100, has been subscribed, and the members of the corps have considered and adopted a code of regulations. The inhabitants of Whittlesea, Cambridge, have subscribed £120, which will be devoted to preliminary expenses of butts and drilling.

The volunteer rifle corps formed at Birmingham numbered on the 26th of last month 229 members. These are at drill, under seven staff sergeants in Bingley Hall, three times daily for a month. Each member has to attend at least one drill daily, but such is the enthusiasm of the corps that many attend every drill, and almost all two drills every day.

The two companies of the 5th and 6th West York Rifle Volunteers enrolled at Bradford continue to hold their meetings for drill with great regularity, and the corps is every week becoming more popular.

The name of 120 volunteers have already been placed upon the effective lists of the corps which is being formed for the town and neighbourhood of Burton-upon-Trent. The firms of Bass and Co. and Allsop and Sons have each subscribed £200 towards the expenses.

Steps are being taken at Cambridge for the formation of a battalion of volunteers out of the club established there, and nearly 300 gentlemen have enrolled their names.

The company at Chelmsford has now sixty members enrolled. Drill is carried on regularly every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, and about forty generally attend.

Mr. T. J. Miller, M.P. for the borough of Colchester, has given £20 to the fund raised on behalf of the local rifle company. The company has now about fifty members.

At the quarter sessions meeting at Haddington the volunteer question was discussed. The assessment which had been made had not realised so much money as had been expected, and it was agreed to give up this plan, and appeal for voluntary subscriptions. Lord Elcho approved of the latter plan, and spoke in high terms of the importance of volunteer corps. Sir G. Suttie intimated his intention of subscribing £100 to the county corps. The Halifax Rifles have been drilling with wonderful diligence since June. Their captain considers that they have now attained such perfection that constant attendance is no longer necessary.

The members of the Ipswich corps who have attained a second-class position have met at Landguard Fort for the purpose of practising at long range. The practice carried on on the racecourse has been satisfactory.

The formation of a company is proposed at North Walsham, in Norfolk, a meeting being convened for Thursday next on the subject.

The three companies in Norwich are now nearly complete—that is to say, 200 strong. The non-commissioned officers, four sergeants, and four cor-

porals have been selected in each company, and an honorary surgeon has also been appointed.

On Friday week a preliminary meeting to initiate steps for the formation of a rifle club was held in the Townhall, Leamington, and was adjourned until yesterday, when the projected plan was still further matured.

The Exeter rifle corps met a few days ago and elected their non-commissioned officers. At Dawlish a public meeting has been held for the purpose of forming a corps. The Earl of Devon presided, and addressed the meeting in an able and patriotic speech, in which he enlarged upon the importance and necessity of volunteer corps.

The Nottingham corps is progressing satisfactorily, and numbers nearly 500 members. There are seven companies in the corps, one or two of which have not yet reached the required number—as to empower them to appoint their non-commissioned officers.

A rifle corps is about to be formed in Mansfield, and as soon as the preliminary matters are arranged a public meeting is to be called on the subject.

The movement at Skipton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for the formation of a volunteer rifle corps, is receiving considerable support. The subscriptions amount to nearly £500.

THE CHANNEL FLEET IN THE GALE.

As the Channel fleet has experienced one of the heaviest gales that have visited our coasts for many years, a short description of this revolving storm and of the well-being and doings of the fleet (from an account furnished to the *Times* by an "Eyewitness") may not be uninteresting. The ships that comprised the squadron, under Rear-Admiral George Elliot, were the *Hero*, Captain Seymour, bearing the Admiral's flag; the *Trafalgar*, Captain Fanshawe; the *Donagel*, Captain Glanville; the *Algiers*, Captain O'Callaghan; the *Aboukir*, Captain Schomberg; the *Mersey*, Captain Caldwell; the *Emerald*; and the *Melpomene*, Captain Ewart. On Saturday the ships left Queenstown, and on Tuesday morning the weather set in very dirty at S.E., with increasing wind and heavy rain. The three reefs were taken in the topsails about nine a.m., and shortly after topgallant-yards set on deck; topgallant-masts struck by signal; and also a signal, "Admiral will endeavour to go to Plymouth." "Form two columns," "Form the line of battle." About ten a.m. signal, "Prepare to move with bows. Bend sheet cable." The wind increased to a fury, with torrents of rain, towards eleven a.m., with very thick weather, the wind heading the ships off, so that it became very doubtful if the sternmost ships could possibly get into the Sound, although it was probable the *Hero* and the headmost ships could get in. Admiral Elliot then, with the spirit of a British Admiral, decided at once (although he knew his exact position, having made the Eddystone Lighthouse) to wear the fleet together and stand off and face the gale. Although the leading ships were in good positions to wear, it was not so with those in rear of the line. The *Aboukir* had just passed the Eddystone; the *Trafalgar* and *Emerald* were still in the rear, the *Trafalgar* having been detained to pick up a man who had fallen overboard from the jibboom, which was executed with great skill. The *Aboukir* immediately wore, set her courses, and dashed to windward of the lighthouse by carrying a press of sail, and weathered it half a mile, followed closely by the *Mersey*. The *Algiers*, *Melpomene*, and *Trafalgar* passed it very closely to leeward, as the *Hand Deeps* were under their lee. Added to these difficulties, there was a perfect fleet of trawlers, vessels unmanageable while their trawl is towing, so that it required the greatest skill to avoid running them down. What must have been the sight from the lighthouse—these leviathan ships darting about like dolphins round it in the fury of the storm, defying the elements, and the little trawlers with their masts bending like reeds to the gale! The signal was made to get up steam to secure the safety of the ships. The ships then got their canvas reduced and stood off the land. The *Mersey* and the *Melpomene* furled their sails and got up steam, the former stalwart ship moving along like an ocean giant. The gale still increased until about three p.m., remaining very thick with rain. About three it lifted, the wind fell, the sun shone; but the sea remained towering up and breaking. The barometer then stood at about 28.50. The *Hero*, *Trafalgar*, *Algiers*, *Aboukir*, and *Melpomene* were not far separated. Signal made, "Form the order of sailing in two columns." This was partially executed, when, in a squall, the wind shifted to N.W. It then, for some three hours, blew a perfect hurricane, considerably harder than it had previously blown at S.E. The ships stood up well. The *Mersey* and the *Emerald*, it is supposed, had steamed into Plymouth, as they were not in sight. The ships kept in open order through the night; they wore in succession, by night signal, at about one a.m., made this land at daylight, near the Start Point, formed the line of battle by signal, got the steam up, and, carrying sail, came up Channel at about 11-knot speed, steamed into Portland, and took up their anchorage without the loss of a sail, a spar, or a rope-yarn.

ANOTHER GALE swept over this country on Monday night and Tuesday morning; and advices have been received at Lloyd's of numerous accidents to shipping on the coast, attended, in several instances, with loss of life. From Milford we learn, under date of Tuesday, that the *Eliza* (smack), Captain Richards, of and for that port, in ballast, drove against the wooden jetty, and sunk; she is a total wreck in consequence of being driven over by the *Bagle* (sloop), of Cardigan, which is also a wreck. The *John*, of Cork, drove from her anchors, and was ashore, apparently not much damaged. The *Elizabeth* (schooner), of Alnwick, Captain Griffiths, drove ashore on South Hook Point, and was a total wreck. The crew were drowned. There were two ships dismasted at the entrance of the harbour, but the weather was too severe to communicate with them. From Peterhead we learn that the *Northern Mail* (sloop), of Sunderland, which sailed thence on Monday, with oil for Dundee, sprung a leak at sea, and in attempting to take that harbour stranded on the rocks, and became a total wreck. The mate was drowned.

THE "GREAT EASTERN" IN THE GALE.—The gale at Holyhead on Tuesday and Wednesday (last week), and the anxious times passed by all on board the *Great Eastern*, are powerfully described by the correspondent of the *Times*:—"The weather had been unsettled for some days, and though the morning of Tuesday was calm the ominous haze that soon spread over the Welsh mountains and the falling barometer gave some warning of the approaching storm. The fires on board the great ship were kept banked up, in order that she might be ready to steam out to sea if necessary, and Captain Harrison remained on deck watching the cables or sounding, to see if the vessel dragged as the wind and sea rose. At ten o'clock the rain set in like a second deluge. Each gust of wind seemed longer and worse than the last, striking down upon the ship, as sailors say, with a blow like a hammer, and testing everything in the way of masts and rigging to the very utmost they could bear. Still, in spite of all, the *Great Eastern* rode steadily and lightly head to wind, and without perceptible motion, though a fierce sea was rolling in, and we could see by the rapidly-moving lights among the other shipping far inside the harbour that they were dipping heavily and making the worst of their bad weather. Everything that could be done under the circumstances was done, and there was nothing for it but to hold on and wish for daylight. This latter Captain Harrison did most devotedly, for the wind almost equalled the force of a hurricane at times, jerking at the masts as if it would snap them off at the deck, and making the *Great Eastern* tremble perceptibly throughout her immense length and breadth, as if some giant hand was shaking her. From this time till between two and three o'clock in the morning the gale increased in violence till the din was appalling, and the rain and hail, driving with the force of small shot, made it painful to face it. The gusts revealed over the huge expanse of deck till none dared stand before them. The air was filled with spray, torn from the rugged waves; the darkness was impenetrable; while the hoarse roar of the wind drowned every other sound save the dull, threatening booming of the waves upon the rocks and breakwater, the sound of which came up on the gale like peals of distant thunder. At four o'clock a wistful look-out was kept for the light on the breakwater, for it was evident that if the gale continued much longer the *Great Eastern* must endeavour to run to sea. Two anchors were down, one of seven tons, with eighty fathoms chain, on the starboard bow, and one of three tons and a half, with sixty fathoms, to port. At last, after a most anxious night, the cold dawn broke in a thin grey light, with sky and sea mingled in a doubtful haze, till it was hard to say where the water ended and the clouds began. Towards eight or nine o'clock the wind went round more to the north-east, sending in a beam swell, to which the *Great Eastern* began to roll very heavily. As the surge swept in, the position of the vessel hourly became worse; and at last, at ten o'clock, Captain Harrison had no alternative but to try and raise the heaviest anchor, got the vessel's head more under the lee of the breakwater, and then let it go again. Gradually she was brought up to her starboard anchor, though with the utmost difficulty. Before the screw could well get play it was fouled and had to stop. Directly this occurred the steam from the screw-boilers was let into the paddle-engines, which in turn went ahead till the propeller was free and able to work again. The vessel had partly swung off into a beam sea, which was then sweeping over and past the breakwater with awful force, and the *Great Eastern* began to roll quickly and heavily. In spite of the relief afforded by the screw, the cable of the remaining anchor kept tautening more and more, until at last, at about half-past ten, it sprang up like a cord out of the water, and in another moment the *Great Eastern* was adrift, rolling and tumbling like a drunken ship towards shore. The second anchor was let go and the screw moved ahead, but the vessel had now great way on her, and could not be easily stopped on what seemed her road to destruction. At last she brought up, though she seemed to make desperate efforts to break from the grip of her now hold-fast—tugging and rolling to her chain as though she would pull up a mountain. Fortunately both chains and anchor held fast, as they did before in heavy weather at Portland, when two screw-colliers, each with 200 tons of coal on board, two brigs, two dummies, and a large galliot, all hung on to the *Great Eastern*, riding at the same single chain and anchor. After one or two more ineffectual efforts to break away, her head at last swung round, and she rode lightly to the gale as before. From this time (about twelve o'clock) the gale began to rise fast, and the worst of the gale was over. The storm continued to decrease in violence, so that in the afternoon the *Great Eastern* again screwed ahead, and dropped a second anchor more under the lee of the breakwater, and rose secure."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

FORMATION OF THE DIAMOND.—The presence of a very expansive liquid in the cavities of natural crystals—such as quartz, topaz, &c.—has been frequently noticed. This has been also observed in the diamond, and thus Sir David Brewster has been induced to ascribe to it a purely organic origin. By bringing together the published observations concerning this liquid, and those made upon the properties of known compressible gases, M. Simmler (in *Poggendorff's Annalen der Physik*) has concluded that the liquid in the diamond is the carbonic acid gas liquefied, which is retained in the hollow of the crystal in the same way that the mother liquor is fixed in the substance which has crystallized in its bosom. According to this mineralogist, the solvent of carbon, so much sought after, should be liquid carbonic acid. He has tried the experiment, but the glass tubes employed have not hitherto offered sufficient resistance.

GELLOSE AND INDIAN INK.—M. Payen read a note lately at the Academy of Sciences, Paris, in which he gives an account of the chemical analysis which he had made of a substance recently imported from China, the origin of which has remained till the present time nearly unknown. This substance is of a filamentous appearance, greenish-white in colour, and is said to have exciting and alimentary properties. M. Payen announces that he has succeeded in obtaining from it a new chemical principle, to which he gives the name of *gelose* (42 carbon, 5.7 hydrogen, and 51.4 oxygen). It contains no nitrogen. M. Payen has sought for some known vegetable producing an analogous compound, which he has found in an alga of Java—the *Gelidium cornutum*; hence the name *gelose*. M. Dumas on this occasion drew the attention of M. Payen to the Indian ink (*encre de Chine*), which contains a gelatinous matter of whose composition we are ignorant. We know that it differs from ordinary gelatine, which is the reason why the Indian ink made in Europe, in which ordinary gelatine is employed, differs so much from the ink of China, in which latter, possibly, *gelose* may be found.—*L'Institut*.

TEMPERATURE OF VEGETABLES.—M. Becquerel has presented to the Académie des Sciences, Paris, his fourth and last memoir on this subject, in which he has directed his attention particularly to the diurnal variations in the air and in vegetables. The daily variation in the air is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperature of the day, obtained by special thermometers. This mode will not suffice to determine the same elements in trees, which must be examined hourly or at short intervals. The observations made at Geneva by Fievet and Maurice, in 1796 to 1800, were referred to, which afford the remarkable result that the mean of the temperature observed in the tree at sunrise and at sunset is equal to its temperature at two o'clock p.m. M. Becquerel has shown that the minimum of temperature in vegetables, whatever may be their diameter, is at sunrise, and the maximum some hours after sunset. The daily variation is about five times greater in the air than in a tree, because of the bad conducting power of the wood, the temperature diminishing with the diameter of the trunk. In the leaves the variation is nothing. The results of M. Becquerel's observations confirm the theory that the atmosphere is the source whence vegetables derive the heat which they require for their birth and complete development. The heat resulting from the elaborations which take place in the tissues of plants does not interfere sensibly with their own temperature, which is all borrowed, except in certain cases during flowering. The mean temperature, as well as the variations and extreme temperatures of the air, are then the calorific elements to be considered in the phenomena of vegetable life.—*L'Institut*.

ELECTRIC SPARK OF INDUCTION.—M. Du Moncel has sent to *L'Institut* (in which they appear) notes "On the Causes which may Produce the Formation of the Luminous Atmosphere from the Spark of Induction, and its Disappearance," and on the apparatus he employs. He gives at the end of his paper ten conclusions. In the eighth he says:—"That for the study of these different effects the microscope presents incomparable advantages, in its showing, as a certain index of the presence of the atmosphere of the spark, the colours red and blue, which are the inseparable consequence of it, and which cannot be perceived by the naked eye."

THE MEMORY OF ORFILA, whose name is European for his researches and his work on Poisons, has just been honoured in a touching manner in his native country. An elegant medallion in Carrara marble, with a bust very much resembling the illustrious chemist, has been placed upon the façade of the house in which he was born and in which he dwelt, at Mahon, in Minorca, one of the Balearic Isles, with the following inscription in Spanish:—"Dr. Matthew Orfila was born in this house, April 24, 1787."

A NEW ALLOY has been prepared by M. Gresheim. Take twenty, thirty, or thirty-six parts of pure copper (obtained by reducing the oxide of copper by hydrogen, or otherwise), according to the degree of density required; moisten it well with sulphuric acid, concentrated to a density of 1.85; to this species of metallic paste add, agitating it all the time, seventy parts by weight of mercury. When the copper is well amalgamated, wash the compound with boiling water to take away the sulphuric acid, and let it cool. After ten or twelve hours the compound is hard enough to receive a brilliant polish. It is not acted upon by the weak acids or by alcohol. It may be employed as a mastic by bringing it to a plastic state, by applying a heat of 375° (centigrade), and afterwards triturating it in a mortar heated to 125°. This amalgam attaches itself firmly to metallic compounds, glass, and porcelain, and may become useful to dentists.—*Moniteur de Queneville*.

A TOAD BURIED IN SAND.—While excavating at Helsingborg for a gas reservoir, at a depth of about five yards, a living toad was found compacted in the sand on the seashore. His mouth appeared to be hermetically sealed; and, although his eyes were widely opened, it is doubtful whether he retained his sight. His vitality returned in proportion as he became accustomed to the air and light.—*Cosmos*.

REVIVIFICATION.—M. Pouchet, sen., has just published his "Researches and Experiments upon the Resuscitation of Animals (the Rotifers, Tardigrades, &c.) made at the Museum of Natural History at Reuen."

THE KELP MANUFACTURE, no less important to the iodine-maker, the alum-maker, and the physician than to the poor peasant of the Western Islands of Scotland, was the subject of a paper by Professor Wallace, of Glasgow, read by him before the British Association at Aberdeen, and communicated to the *Chemical Gazette*, in which it appears. The Professor strongly recommends that the owners of kelp-bearing estates should combine and appoint a scientific commission to visit the islands and give instruction to the kelpers, which would, in the end, be valuable alike to themselves and the public.

HEAT AND ACOUSTICS.—The new volume of the *Cours de Physique*, just published by Professor M. Jamin, contains his lectures on Heat and Acoustics addressed to the pupils of the celebrated Ecole Polytechnique. These lectures contain the mathematical formulae of the experiments, and are elegantly illustrated with wood engravings and other plates.

CHROMIUM.—This is a very rare metal, discovered by Vauquelin in 1797, and interesting as forming the colouring matter of the emerald, spinelle, and other crystals. Professor Wöhler, the discoverer of aluminium, has recently published some observations on chromium, in which he describes processes by which it may be easily reduced from the violet chloride by fusing zinc. The quantity obtained from 30 grammes of chloride varied from 6 to 7 grammes. The chromium thus prepared is a pale grey powder. Details of this and other processes are given in the last *Chemical Gazette*.

THE CURARE, OR WOORALI, a South American poison, has been lately much discussed in France. M. Vella having successfully used it as a remedy for traumatic tetanus or lockjaw (i.e., that produced by wounds) in one case. In other cases it has not succeeded. At a late meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a letter from Sir B. C. Brodie (President of our Medical Council) was read, which recounted some experiments made by him in 1811 and 1812 upon poisoning by the curare, the apparent death which it produced, and the restoration effected by blowing into the lungs of the animals thus deprived of movement. From these experiments he was led to doubt whether curare ought to be considered as a specific against tetanus. M. Velpeau, while agreeing with Sir B. C. Brodie, remarked upon the diverse forms of tetanus—the acute or traumatic form (in M. Vella's case), and the chronic (in which case the curare has been found inefficacious). We must wait for further evidence.—*L'Institut*.

THE OXFORD GYMNASIUM.

THE University of Oxford has just received an important addition towards the further practical development of physical education in the erection of a very extensive and commodious building devoted purposely to gymnastic exercises. It has been erected at the sole cost of one individual,—a speculation which might have been looked upon with some degree of uncertainty were it not for the advantages possessed by the proprietor, Mr. McLaren, who is not only a perfect master of his profession, and possessed of considerable scientific attainments bearing specially upon the science, but who occupies a high position in Oxford, gained by the time and attention he has bestowed on the physical training of the members of the University for several years past, and the untiring zeal and kindness of manner shown alike to all his pupils.

Of all places Oxford is the best starting-point for a movement towards a better and more perfect means for the physical education and training of the rising generation of this country (a subject which has of late occupied considerable attention); and we hope the



THE OXFORD GYMNASIUM.—W. WILKINSON, ARCHITECT.

example will be quickly followed by the erection of similar buildings in connection with all public schools.

The building is situated in Alfred-street, leading from the High-street, and lies nearly in the centre of the University and City. The appearance of the building, now it is complete, with all its appurtenances, is most interesting, and far exceeds anything of the kind in this or any other country. Every portion of it has been carefully adapted to some important purpose: long rows of lofty windows give sufficient ventilation in summer, and, when in cold or damp weather these are closed, their place is efficiently supplied by a ventilating octagonal lantern rising from the dome-shaped centre roof, and fitted with swing sashes so adapted that they can be opened and shut with the greatest facility. A large centre space, open from the ground floor to the dome, allows every spot to be seen from every other, and not only gives accommodation for the apparatus for high climbing and swinging exercises, but affords facilities for the most complete control and supervision. As fencing forms an important part of educational exercise, one half of the upper floor is fitted up as a fencing-school, while the corresponding portion contains modified exercises for young or delicate pupils. The area is entirely devoted to gymnastic exercises on a very extended scale; and, to ensure perfect safety in their practice, the floor is composed of a carefully-constructed padding, soft, thick, and elastic.

The physical condition of every pupil, child or adult, on his first

entrance to the gymnasium, is carefully examined, and his height and weight, &c., carefully compared with his size, condition, and conformation of body, so that his exercises may be adapted to that part which is defective. Among other machines employed for this purpose is one invented by Mr. M'Laren by which he can measure the depth and width of the chest at any point.

The building is open daily from nine until four o'clock. Part of this time is devoted to delicate children of both sexes, part to pupils, and the remainder to members—that is, to those pupils who are sufficiently advanced to be able to practise with a less close supervision. Different exercises are, of course, meted out to different pupils in accordance with their age, habits, and physical calibre. Mr. M'Laren appears to know what gymnastics truly mean—viz., the education of the body and the apportioning with skilful hand and experienced eye the quality and quantity of the exercises best suited to the special wants of each pupil. Here, too, may be seen that most interesting display—the human frame brought by skilful culture to its perfect attainable point of grace and strength; and in the afternoon, when the more advanced pupils are going through the various feats connected with the jumping horses, horizontal bars, the trapezium, rope ladders, wall-scaling, &c., it presents a scene so animated and striking that few turn from the visitors' gallery without a feeling of something more than interest in this well-contrived and ably-conducted institution. The building has been carried out in a satisfactory manner by Messrs. Castle.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

THIS abbey, once the favourite seat of Lord Byron, is about to be sold. Its late proprietor, Colonel Wildman, having died and leaving no heir, this fine abbey and the surrounding estate of 3500 acres will come "under the hammer." The memory of the poet is still affectionately cherished in the neighbourhood, and much interest is felt in the approaching sale. It is hoped that into whosever hands it may fall the same freedom of access to this English shrine will be allowed, and the same assiduous care taken of everything associated with Byron's history, as was the case during the life of Colonel Wildman. The abbey stands in the midst of some beautiful woodland, and the walk to it from Linby is charming in the extreme. The path winds through picturesque dells and beside limpid streams till it reaches the main approach. Diverging then to the left, and passing through a small wood that skirts the side of the magnificent lake, the point of view is reached from which our Sketch is taken. Standing on the opposite bank the front of the building is seen, with its ruined, ivied arch, and its embosoming trees reflected in the depth of the placid water, forming a picture not to be surpassed. In addition to its many attractions of scenery, the estate is noted for its abundance of game. The late proprietor, it is said, made £1000 a year by the sale of rabbits alone.



NEWSTEAD ABBEY.

CHINESE MANNERS AND CUSTOMS IN FORMOSA.



SUGAR GODOWN, OR WAREHOUSE.

Our Special Artist in China gives the following brief particulars respecting the accompanying illustrations, which were sketched by him during a recent visit to Formosa:—

SUGAR GODOWN.

In this island much sugar is produced, and I have sketched the interior of one of the godowns or warehouses where they are packing and storing it. Some of the men are coolies and the others—Manilla men, Chilians, and a negro—form the crew of the vessel here.

A CLERICAL JIG.

This extraordinary scene took place during the great joss pigeon of the middle of April, in a courtyard. There was an altar in the court and one in the house, and the priests went through regular figures, but with much grotesqueness, especially the priest playing the flute. One of his stockings had slipped from the garter, and his face had such an irresistibly comical expression that the bare thought of it makes me laugh. The high priest was dressed in scarlet robes with green facings; on the centre of his body he wore eight diagrams, and he also wore a moustache. I don't

think they were Buddhists, on account of their wearing caps. The patriarch with the corporation is a great character about here. I was so much occupied in sketching that I did not see half the ceremony; but now and then I observed a priest doing a *pas seul*, at the same time singing most horribly and fanning himself, or holding a rose between the tips of his finger and thumb, looking at it as though he were offering his hand and heart. Then came a tumbler, and he tumbled in an absurd fashion. The priest, in the midst of his devotions, came up to see what I was sketching, chanting all the time and grinning. Smoking was going on vigorously; and altogether it seemed to me a very jolly way of worshipping.



A CLERICAL JIG.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION
Lat. $51^{\circ} 28' 6''$ N.; Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 47''$ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER.		WIND. General Direction.	WIND. Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.			
	Inches.	°	"	"	0-10	°	"		Miles	
Oct. 26	29.507	41° 0	34° 3	79	5	32° 4	47° 2	SW. WSW.	551	83
" 27	29.920	34 8	34 6	96	5	28° 1	42° 6	SW. ESE.	59	00
" 28	29.551	48° 9	45° 0	87	5	30° 2	51° 6	S. SSW.	284	00
" 29	29.423	42° 4	35° 4	78	3	39° 1	49° 8	WSW. WNW.	262	23
" 30	29.329	42° 7	39° 5	89	10	31° 8	46° 0	E. ESE.	201	00
" 31	29.275	43° 3	38° 6	85	10	40° 3	48° 3	N. E. SE.	217	21
Nov.	28.669	52° 3	41° 4	68	8	43° 7	57° 3	SW. W.	474	00

ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOT INSTITUTION.—On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Baring, Esq., M.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £42 lvs. were voted to the crews of the institution's life-boats stationed at Filley, Rhyl, Berwick, Aberdovey, and Tenby, for saving a large number of lives during the recent terrific storms on the coast. The life-boats of the society stationed at Lowestoft, Pakefield, Yarmouth, and Appledore, had also rescued many shipwrecked crews, but the reports of these services had not as yet reached the institution. The gold medal (and £5) of the institution were ordered to be presented to Joseph Rogers, a man of colour, who, when the *Royal Charter* was thrown broadside on the Angelsea coast, had bravely volunteered to battle with the boiling surf, and convey a line to the shore. By this means several persons were rescued from the watery grave which closed upon 450 others. Rewards amounting to £35 were also voted to various crews of boats for their courageous conduct in rescuing shipwrecked crews on different parts of the coast during the recent boisterous weather. It was reported that nearly 1000 lives had perished from 400 wrecks on our coast during the recent fearful hurricanes. It was also reported that a lady, resident in Staffordshire, had most kindly presented to the Life-boat Institution the cost of two life-boats, and that a City merchant had also given the like substantial proof of his desire to succour in the hour of distress sailors who might be shipwrecked on the Scotch coast. A benevolent military officer offered to give £50, if other gentlemen would contribute the like amount, towards the establishment of a life boat station. A report was read by the Inspector of Life-boats to the society on his recent inspection of its life-boats on the north coast of England and in Scotland. Payments amounting to upwards of £1040 having been made for various life-boats and their appurtenances, the proceedings closed.

Notwithstanding that the transactions in the Foreign House have continued restricted, the fluctuations in prices have been trifling; but, on the whole, the quotations have shown firmness:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 182; have marked 90; Ditto, 184, 90; Mexican Three per Cents, 221; Portuguese Three per Cents, 180, 45; Sardinian Five per Cents, 80; Spanish Three per Cents, 41; Ditto, New, Deferred, 31; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 43; Turkish Six per Cents, 78; Ditto New, 67; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63.

The market for Joint-stock Bank Shares has ruled steady, at mostly full quotations:—Australia have been done at 81; Bank of Egypt, 21; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 184; Commercial of London, 50; London Joint-stock, 31; National Provincial of England, 80; Oriental 39 ex div.; and Union of Australia, 40.

THE MOZAMBIQUE EXPEDITION.—The following letter from Dr. Livingstone was received by Sir George Grey on the morning of his departure from the Cape for England:—"River Shire, June 1, 1859.—My dear Sir George,—We have lately discovered a very fine lake by going up this river in the steam-launch about one hundred miles, and then marching some fifty more on foot. It is called Shirwa, and Lake Ngami is a mere pond in comparison. It is, moreover, particularly interesting from the fact reported by the natives on its shores, that it is separated by a strait of land of only five or six miles in width from Nuanja, or Lake N'yiyeal—the start—which Burton has gone to explore. We could hear nothing of its party at Shirwa; and, having got no European news since you kindly sent some copies of the *Times* last year, we are quite in the dark as to whether he has succeeded or not. Lake Shirwa has no outlet, and its waters are bitter, but drinkable. It abounds in fish, leeches, alligators, and hippopotami. We discovered, also, by examining partially a branch of the Shire, called Ruo, that one portion of the Shirwa is not more than thirty miles distant from a point that may easily be reached by this launch, which by newspaper measurement draws thirteen inches, and actually thirty-one inches. The Lake Shirwa is very grand. It is surrounded on all sides by lofty green mountains. Dzomba—or, as people nearest it say, Zomba—is over 6000 feet high, of the same shape as Table Mountain, but inhabited on the top; others are equally high, but inaccessible. It is a high land region—the lake itself being about 2000 feet above the sea. It is twenty or thirty miles wide and fifty or sixty long. On going some way up a hill we saw in the far distance two mountain tops rising like little islands on a watery horizon. An inhabited mountain island stands near where we first came to it. From the size of the waves it is supposed to be deep. Mr. Maclear will show you the map. Dr. Kirk and I, with fifteen Makololo, formed the land party. The country is well peopled, and very much like Loanda. In the middle of the country many streams rise out of bogs; the vegetation is nearly identical also. Never saw so much cotton grown as among the Mangango of the Shire and Shirwa valleys—all spin and weave it. These are the latitudes which I have always pointed out as the cotton and sugar lands. They are pre-eminently so; but such is the disinterestedness of some people that labour is exported to Bourbon instead of being employed here. The only trade the people have is that of slaves; and the only symptoms of impudence we met were from a party of Bajana slave-traders; but they changed their deportment instantly on hearing that we were English, and not Portuguese. There are no Maravi at or near Shirwa; they are all west of the Shire; so this lake can scarcely be called 'Lake Maravi'—the Portuguese know nothing of it; but the Minister who claimed (blue book for 1857) the honour of first traversing the African continent for two *black men* with Portuguese names must explain why they did not cross Sherwa. It lies some forty or fifty miles on each side of the latitude of Mozambique. They came to Tete only, and lacked at least four hundred miles of Mozambique. We go back to Shirwa in July, and may make a rush for N'yiyeze.—DAVID LIVINGSTONE."

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Hastings, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, C.R.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Hastings, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Hastings, Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, C.R.

On October 29, at Southfield House, near Frome, Mary, widow of Richard Pack, Esq., of Floye House, Northamptonshire, aged 78.

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SMYTH. SC

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER" ON THE COAST OF ANGLESEA, NEAR MOELFRE FIVE MILES FROM POINT LYNAS LIGHTHOUSE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE WRECK OF THE "ROYAL CHARTER."

THIS vessel was wrecked, as recorded in our Journal last week, on the north-east coast of Anglesea, during the morning of Wednesday, the 26th ult. She was driven upon a shelving ledge of limestone rock (Porth Ynys), distant about five miles from Point Lynas lighthouse, and within a mile from the Moelfre lighthouse. The *Royal Charter* was built about four years ago; she was of 2719 tons register and 200-horse power. Her owners were Messrs. Gibb, Bright, and Co., of Liverpool. She was an iron vessel, worked by a screw. Appended is a more complete account than we were able to give last week of the terrible disaster.

The *Royal Charter* sailed from Melbourne on the 26th of August last, having on board 388 passengers, and a crew, including officers, of 112 persons. She accomplished her passage in two months. On the morning of Monday week she passed Queenstown, and thirteen of the passengers landed in a pilot-boat. The next day the *Royal Charter* took on board from a steam-tug eleven riggers who had been assisting in working a ship to Cardiff. Thus, at the time of the calamity, there were on board 498 persons, and of these only thirty-nine were saved. The ship, as we are informed, had on board but a small cargo, mainly of wool and skins. A more important item of her freight was gold and specie, which at the lowest estimate is put at £500,000. On Tuesday evening there was blowing from the E.N.E. a violent gale, which fell with full force on the ill-fated ship. She arrived off Point Lynas at six o'clock in the evening of Tuesday, and for several hours Captain Taylor continued throwing up signal-rockets, in the hope of attracting the attention of a pilot. None made his appearance. The gale increased in violence; the ship was making leeway, and drifting gradually towards the beach. It was pitch dark; no help was at hand. The captain let go both anchors, but the gale had now increased to a hurricane, and had lashed the sea up to madness. The chains parted; and, notwithstanding that the engines were worked at their full power, the *Royal Charter* continued to drift towards the shore. At three a.m. she struck the rocks in four fathoms of water. The masts and rigging were cut a-drift, but this gave no relief. The ship continued to grind and dash upon the rocks. The screw became foul with the drift spars and rigging, and ceased to act. The consequence was that the ship was thrown broadside on to the

rocks, and now the terror began. The officers of the ship either hoped against hope, or endeavoured to alleviate the agony of the passengers by assuring them there was no immediate danger. A Portuguese sailor, Joseph Rogers, conveyed a rope on shore through the heavy surf. Had time been given no doubt every person on board could now have been safely conveyed on shore; but one tremendous wave came after another, playing with the *Royal Charter* like a toy, and swinging her about on the rocks. She divided amidships, and well-nigh all on board were swept into the furious sea. A few minutes afterwards she also parted at the forehatch, and then there was an end. Those who were not killed by the sea were killed by the breaking up of the ship. In the course of a very few moments the work was done, and four hundred and fifty-nine persons were numbered among the dead. It was about seven a.m. on Wednesday that she broke up. It is said by those who visited the scene of the calamity that never was destruction more complete. The ironwork of the vessel was in mere shreds; the woodwork was in chips. The coast and the fields above the cliffs were strewn with fragments of the cargo and of the bedding and clothing. Worse still, the rocks were covered with corpses of men and women frightfully mutilated, and strewn with the sovereigns which the poor creatures had gone so far to seek, and which were now torn from them in so pitiful a way.

The following is the narrative of one of the rescued passengers:—

On Tuesday night, when the gale became so strong, opposite the Skerries, the ladies and many of the passengers became exceedingly nervous. For my part, however (says the narrator), I had such confidence in the captain, officers, and ship, that I went to bed at ten o'clock. I could only doze, and was aroused in an hour or two by the fearful storm. I heard a voice in the cabin crying out, "Come directly, we are all lost; I will take your child; come along directly!" The voice was that of Captain Withers, a passenger, who had lost his own vessel in the South Pacific. I jumped out of bed, and opened his cabin door, but all were gone from there. Hastily putting on a few articles, I ran upon deck. The ship heaved heavily two or three times against the ground. On going into the general saloon I found it crowded with ladies and gentlemen in the utmost state of tremor. Families were all clinging to each other, the young children were crying out piteously, whilst parents were endeavouring to soothe them with cheering hopes. The Rev. Mr. Hodge, a Church of England clergyman, belonging to East Retford, instituted a prayer meeting, and a great number of passengers fervently participated in the service. The ship struck, however, so fearfully, and the huge waves came down upon her with such tremendous

force, rushing into the cabins through the skylights, broken by the falling rigging and hatches, that all became absorbed in the idea of personal danger. All tried to soothe the ladies and children. Captain Withers came into the cabin, remarking, "Now, ladies, you need not be at all afraid; we are on a sandy beach, and imbedded in the sand; we are not ten paces from the shore, and the tide will leave us dry; and in ten minutes you will all be safe." Dr. Hutch, a Government medical officer, also cheered the passengers. Captain Taylor came down afterwards to give encouragement, and he made a similar representation, which had the effect of greatly allaying the excitement. Great order was consequently kept on board. At half past five o'clock the bumping went on worse than ever, until at last the water came rushing in. When daylight began to peep I was knocked by the force of the waves with great violence against the side of the saloon, and the scenes were now dreadful. It was impossible to know what to do. I went on deck, but with the greatest difficulty maintained my equilibrium. At this time a great sea came against the broadside, and divided the ship into two, just at the engine-house, as one would smash a pipe-stump, and the sea washed quite through her. The two parts "showed" round, and became total wrecks. Parties were carried down with the debris, and as many must have been killed as drowned. Having made up my mind that I had best jump overboard on the lee side, I attempted to descend by a rope, but fell deep into the water, which was so thickly strewn with portions of the wreck that I had to open up a passage with my head. I was repeatedly thrown ashore, and as often washed back, until some people on shore managed to rescue me. By this time I was almost worn out and insensible.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

We have received the accompanying Drawings of a remarkable group of spots now visible on the Sun from Mr. J. H. Thomas, of Boston. The penumbra surrounding the anchor-like spot is seen to great advantage; but is likewise visible in other of the lesser spots. For some time past the solar surface has been covered with spots of remarkable dimensions, and in great numbers. Mr. Selby, of Spalding, considers that the group of spots visible at the middle of October were the same as those which were so conspicuous in August and September, and which had disappeared for the usual time in consequence of the Sun's rotation. It has been remarked that the spots occur in the greatest number at intervals of about ten or eleven years, and their remarkable abundance at the present period fully agrees with this theory, the latest maxima occurring in the years 1837 and 1848, in each of which years three hundred and thirty spots were

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN, OCTOBER 27, TWELVE O'CLOCK;

OCTOBER 31, TWO O'CLOCK.

visible. On the 9th of November, 1802, Herschel enumerated forty spots at the same time. In observing the macule and facule visible on the Sun during the present year, M. Secchi has determined that not only were the former confined to the Equatorial zones of the Sun—a fact which had previously been certified—but that it was likewise true of the latter, or the bright streaks. He finds, likewise, that the thickness of the photosphere of the Sun is not more than three or four thousand miles, a fact which explains the facility with which it is broken, and the daily changes which are taking place on the solar surface, and of which the representations here given may be taken as an example.

OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

NOVEMBER.

In every age of the world men have, in their savage and civilised state, been devoted to the chase. In the heathen mythology we find the sports of the field and the woodland of "Diana silvarum Domina," Actæon, Cephalus, Saran, and Meleager constantly referred to. Xenophon, the general, historian, and philosopher, says that almost all the ancient heroes—Nestor, Theseus, the "original Colchian brothers" Castor and Pollux, Ulysses, Diomedes, and Achilles—were disciples of hunting, being taught that art as one most serviceable to them in military discipline, and best calculated to form a good soldier, as it habituated the followers of it to cold, heat, and fatigue; kindled courage, elevated the soul, invigorated the body, made the senses more acute, and retarded old age. Pliny observes, "those who were designed great captains were first taught, 'certare cum fugientibus feris cursu cum amictibus robore, cum callidis astu.'" Cicero, speaking of intemperance, remarks—"but those who wish to become illustrious as sportsmen regard neither danger nor inconvenience." Virgil writes in his "Æneid":—

Natos ad flumina primum
Deferimus, sevoque gaudi duramus et undis;
Venatu invigilant pueri sylvasque fatigant;
Flectere ludos equos, et spicula tendere cornu.

Again, the same poet indulges in the following strain:—

En age, seignes,
Rumpo moras; vocat ingenti clamore Lithæron,
Tarygetique canes, domitri quo Epidauris equorum;
Et vox assensu nemorum ingeminata remugit.

Ovid thus alludes to his contemporary:—

Gratius shall arm the huntsman for the chase.

Horace treats the subject in a matrimonial strain:—

M. met sub Jove frigida
Venator, tenero conjugi inmarcescit
Sua vixit casta cunctis amplexibus
Sua rapit teretes manus aper plagas;

and, in describing Cæsar's pursuit after Cleopatra, draws the following simile:—

Accipiter velut
Molles columbas, aut leporum citus
Venator in campis nivalis
Æmonie;

and discourses further on the young sportsman:—

Imberbis juvenis, tandem custode remoto,
Gaudet equis, canibusque, et aprici gramine campi.

All the above writers, in addition to Seneca, Appian, Pliny the younger, Grotius, Nemesianus, and others, were contributors to the sporting literature of the day; every one of them agreeing in the sentiment of the laborious Veronese scholar Piny,—"The amusement of the Roman youth was the chase. Courage made them hunters and ambition heroes." Nor did they, in extolling those that took delight in it, forget the hounds. Virgil, in his third Georgic, gives a few lines upon greyhounds and mastiffs:—

Veloces Sparthe catulos, acremque molossum
Pasce sero pinqui;

while Piny thus describes the discernment of the hound:—"His dexterity and sagacity are pre-eminent. He diligently seeks out the track, and pursues the game, drawing on the accompanying huntsman to his prey, which as soon as he perceives, how silent he is! how employed! how significant in his discovery! His tail is first employed, then his nose."

But enough of classical lore. Hasten we to our subject. No wonder, then, that the Anglo-Saxon race should have emulated the deeds of the original inhabitants of Britanna, and that, from the time of the Celts, the Belgæ, and the Romans, they should have taken the greatest delight in field sports. Never, perhaps, was there a period in the annals of our history when the many exercises of our forefathers were more indulged in than at the present; and even the dreary month of November, when, according to the authority of our Continental neighbours, the principal occupation of Englishmen is to hang or drown themselves, can boast of outdoor amusements, such as are unknown in other countries. Foremost on the list may be named hunting; and on the first of the month a goodly gathering of "red-coats" may be expected at Kirby Gate to open the season with the finest pack of hounds, in the finest country in England—the Quorn; and here we would venture to offer a few precautionary suggestions, for the benefit of the tyro as well as the more experienced followers of Nimrod who may commence hunting early in the winter. The experience of the past has taught us a painful lesson, which is, that more fatal accidents have occurred in November than in any other month, and this is principally to be accounted for by the fact that the leaves not being entirely off, the hedges are extremely blind. To rush, then, madly at a stiff fence, with "no daylight" through it, is, in nineteen cases out of twenty, sure to be attended with danger, and will most assuredly bring the horse or rider to severe grief. The grips, too, are overrun with rank grass and weeds, so that the very best hunter runs a fearful risk of falling into instead of clearing them; and, were a return moved for of the killed and wounded of man and horse during the first month of hunting, the result would be awful. In addition to hunting, November is a very enjoyable month to those who are enabled to exchange the murky atmosphere of the metropolis for the fresh air of the country; for, although the temperature of the earth still gradually sinks this month, owing chiefly to the cloudy state of what the meteorologists call the æreiform fluid surrounding the earth, by which the sun's rays are intercepted, south-west winds, with a mixture of northerly, generally prevail. Pleasant shooting, with an off day with the partridges, is to be had to perfection; and woodcocks may be hourly expected among the fashionable arrivals from abroad. These migratory birds furnish to the sportsman the same gratification that foxes do to the hunting-man, salmon to the fly-fisher, or stags to the deer-stalker. The scarcity of woodcocks adds greatly to the excite-

ment, and the flush of conquest that mantles the cheek of the gunner as he bags a couple or two shows how much he glories in his triumph. It is only nine months ago that the writer of this killed one of these birds within twelve miles of Hyde-park-corner, much to his own surprise, for it was in a thickly-wooded plantation, near dusk, where he could scarcely see what he was firing at, and to that of his companions, feathered "long-bills," not being very plentiful so near the metropolis even at Christmas time.

At the early part of the winter, and during snowy, foul weather, woodcocks are known to be both sluggish and sleepy; their laziness, in the first instance, is to be accounted for from their recent fatiguing journey, when, in the lines of Milton, they,

Ranged in figure, wedge their way,
and set forth
Their airy caravan, high over seas
Flying, and over land, with mutual wing
Easing their flight.

And in the latter their listlessness and inaptitude for rising arises from an eagerness for food, as sheep are observed to be very intent on grazing against wet weather; at least such is the opinion of the greatest naturalists of our day. Twenty coursing fixtures are also announced for this month; and Worcester, Hereford, Liverpool, and Shrewsbury, held their autumnal meetings, previous to the "high-mottled racer" having a temporary release from his arduous summer duties in a winter holiday.

SHROPSHIRE HUNTING WORTHINESS.—The brightest era for Shropshire seems to come to its close insensibly with Will Staples and his two great whips, Jack Wile, north, and Tom Pint. The dance at Will's wedding was quite a county event; and Shropshire men nearly got over poor Tom's celebrated speech—"For the honour you've done me, in proposing my health in my absence—tho' it's always it, &c." when I had never left the room. Tom Matthews did not hold office under Will, but we can hardly wonder at the devotion with which he always watched for the honour of giving up his horse in a run to him. This happened seldom enough in a long life, who was only once seen resting his weak crooked knees on a hedge-top, quite unable to rise at it, while Will kept triflingly talking to his hounds, as if that was an attitude of pure choice on his part, and not of necessity. The Shropshire men wanted badly to back Will and that great riding low back, against Macomber and Mr. Siskindell, but Will vowed he could not ride a yard without noise. The Atcham Bridge meet has never looked itself since "the three" were wont to wait with the hounds in the meadow for Sir Bellingham. We know no spot so rich in hunting history, even if Jack Mytton had not jumped those rails, with his arm in a sling. Everything in the scene is so good of its kind, and the parts so beautifully disposed in relation to each other, that an artist could make no alteration for the sake of breadth or effect. The salmon-haunted Severn, to whose nymph the Shropshire boys have addressed such boundless copies of lambies and sappies, both in Butler's and Kennedy's time, steals quietly past the oster-bell, where Will used to hope he was at home, and on through the massive iron grey arches to the sea. A rectory and church, the red stone of whose Early English tower blends so gracefully with the ivy which half envelops it, shut out the distant Wrokin; while a herd of dark-coloured Herefords, for whom the Royal Society has not lived in vain, dot the pastures to the left, and lend life to the deep green mass of Longner's woods behind.—*Silk and Scarlet, by "The Danish."*

On Friday se'nnight Sir John Bowring was present at a crowded meeting at the Athenæum, Exeter, his native city, on which occasion an address of congratulation was presented by Mr. Mark Runnaway in the name of the citizens. Sir John replied to the address in a speech of considerable length, in which he justified the course he had taken in reference to the Chinese question.

MOROCCO.

THE Empire of Morocco, or Morocco, in Africa, comprehends a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, and lies between 23 and 36 degrees north latitude. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic; on the east by the River Mulvia, which separates it from Algeria; on the north by the Mediterranean; and on the south by Mount Atlas. Its greatest length from north-east to south-west is about 500 miles; and were widest it is not more than 260 miles broad. Morocco contains the king doms of Sus, Tarudan, Morocco Proper, Taflet, Sugelmessa, Fez, and Moquezz. The inhabitants, who are Mohammedans, number about fourteen millions. We gave some account of its capital last week; and we now furnish a few particulars of the three Moorish ports, Tangier, Tetuan, and Larache (shown in our Engraving below), which have been declared by the Spanish Government to be in a state of blockade.

Near the western entrance of the Straits of Gibraltar is the town of Tangier, where the European Consuls-General reside. Tangier is built on a hill, near a spacious bay, fourteen miles west of Cape Spartel, and its harbour is defended by three small fortresses. The streets are wider and straighter than in other towns of the empire; but, except the houses of the European Consuls, and a few belonging

to rich persons, they are all small and inconvenient. The Jews have here several synagogues, and the Roman Catholics have a church, the only Christian establishment of this kind in the empire. The commerce of this place is limited to some trade with Gibraltar and the opposite coast of Spain. The population is about 9000.

Not far from the Straits of Gibraltar is Tetuan, built on the declivity of a hill, about half a mile from a small river (Martil) which falls into the Mediterranean five miles from the town. The mouth of the river forms a harbour for vessels of middling size. It carries on a considerable commerce with Spain, France, and Italy, exporting wool, barley, wax, leather, hides, cattle, mules, and fruits, of which the valley of Tetuan produces abundance of the finest quality. The streets are narrow and unpaved. The population has been variously estimated, one account fixing it at 16,000 and another at 40,000.

The port of Larache is about ninety-seven miles from Fez, on the coast of the Atlantic, and at the mouth of the Lenkos, or El Khos, a river which rises at the foot of Mount Atlas. Its name signifies "pleasure garden," and is derived from the gardens, orchards, and groves of palm and orange trees with which it is surrounded. For many centuries it was the most important commercial



port on the coast, but it has much fallen off since 1780, and the number of its inhabitants does not now exceed 5000. This decline in its importance is attributed to the harbour having been much filled up in consequence of the sand brought down by the river Lenkos, and to the bar at the mouth, which is constantly increasing. The port of Larache was bombarded by the French in 1765 for an insult to their flag, and after this bombardment, by which the Moorish fleet was destroyed, a very favourable treaty of peace was consented to by Morocco.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* gives the following account of some of the principal ports of Morocco:—The port of Salé, called by the inhabitants S'ba, is at the mouth of the Bouragreb, a river which falls into the Atlantic. The town is on the right bank of the river. It was for several centuries the seat of a petty republic of pirates, who lived independent of the Government of the Emperor, and spread terror along the coast. During the sixteenth century no merchant vessels could pass through the Strait of Gibraltar without paying a tribute levied by them. The Government arsenals are now at Salé; the town is surrounded by a wall thirty feet high, and flanked by

square towers. On the left bank of the Bouragreb and opposite Salé is Rabat, also called Arbat or New Salé. Surrounded by high walls, it is built on a height crowned by a strong fort; and towards the sea it is defended by several batteries. The port, which is large and nearly landlocked, being only exposed to westerly winds, is much frequented. The population numbers about 27,000, who carry on a very important trade with the interior and along the coast. There is also on the Atlantic the town of Safi, which has a roadstead, much frequented, but only in the summer. The population of the town amounts to about 12,000. The Portuguese took possession of Safi at the commencement of the sixteenth century, but they abandoned it in 1641, at the same time that they lost Ceuta and Melilla, which were taken from them by the Spaniards. Safi is well defended by batteries mounted by upwards of 200 cannon and mortars. At the period of the accession of Muley Soleiman, in 1794, the Moorish fleet was composed of 10 frigates, 4 brigs, 14 galliots, and 19 gun-boats; but at the present time it has only 2 corvettes, 1 brig, and 15 gun-boats, which are stationed at Tangiers, Larache, and Safi.

THE FARM.

THERE were fully four inches of snow on the ground when the late Mr. Knox's shorthorns were sold near Coleraine last week, but still the biddings were anything but cold when Carnation was brought out, and Captain Ball, who is again forming a herd, was the winner at 180 guineas. She has won several prizes this year in the north of Ireland. Her son, Royal Dano by Hamlet (100gs.), and her four-months' heifer calf (105gs.), were the next highest lots, and nothing else fetched above 60gs. The stock had been badly kept, both as regards pasture and accommodation, and were very staring in their coats. A red Booth cow (Sweetbriar), which has had no calf this year, joined Mr. Barnes's herd for 26gs. We hear that the Duke of Devonshire's 'Ozy, which was purchased at Mr. Wetherell's, has had a rich roan heifer calf by Statesman, and his Carry Gwynne, a bull calf by Mr. Dickenson's Hogarth, a well-known son of Booth's Harbinger, who has left a rare mark on many of our English herds. The Warlaby obituary has looked rather formidable of late, and Crown Prince and Queen of the May have been quickly followed by Vanguard and Baron Warlaby, two of the finest sons of Buckingham, and also by Sir Roger, who was let to Mr. Walsh in Ireland. Perhaps Bride Elect and Glittering Star are Vanguard's best daughters at Aylesby and Warlaby; and at the former place, where he stayed for seven seasons, he left nearly two hundred calves. Baron Warlaby is especially well known as the sire of Harbinger and Barnes's Baroness. Queen Mab and Nectarine Blossom have both had calves this year—that of the latter, a brother to Sir James, who is now at Hohne Pierrepont. There is, we believe, no doubt, that the Royal Society will again offer premiums for heifer calves next year. No one can say why the plan should have been discontinued, except it was from that curious habit which men acting in committee acquire, of going exactly opposite to their private convictions and public opinion. Every breeder who examines the "Herd Book" can point out instance upon instance where forcing cattle for show, after two years old, has made them useless for all purposes except the slaughter-house; and yet, instead of insisting that everything beyond that age shall be shown in a natural state, we have those who ought to be pioneers not only sanctioning such a ruinous system, but deliberately cutting off the prizes for the very class in which the forcing may be practised with most advantage.

The denunciation of mops, or "stuffy fairs," as the Yorkshiremen term them, has been very general at the agricultural dinners this autumn, and in some parts registration-offices have been put on foot for farm servants. The old complaints, however, are still heard, that the characters are made unduly glowing by the bailiffs, who seldom like to say that a lad they have had under them is "two-handed;" and it would be much better if they came more from the masters. It is also apprehended by many that the effect of such offices will be to convert yearly into monthly hirings, and that thus many of the farmers will be tempted to get rid of some of their servants when they have got the cream of the year's labour out of them.

We believe that seventy-two candidates have sent in their testimonials for the Royal Agricultural secretaryship. An immense deal of canvassing has been going on, but at present no one seems to be a very "strong favourite." The decision will not be given until early in December.

MAILS FOR AMERICA VIA CORK.—Arrangements have been made for the British packets conveying the mails between this country and North America to call at Queenstown (Cork), for the purpose of embarking and landing mails, on each of their voyages between Liverpool and Boston, via Halifax; that is, on every alternate voyage by British packet to and from America. For the future, therefore, the outward mails will include such correspondence as may be posted or may arrive in London up to the usual post-hour on Saturday evening, or may reach Cork up to Sunday morning; so that a considerable additional time will be allowed throughout the kingdom for posting letters, &c., sent by these British packets to the United States and to British North America. This arrangement will commence with the packet appointed to leave Liverpool on Saturday, the 5th of November (this day), and will continue henceforth on every alternate Saturday.

LOSS OF A COOLIE SHIP AND THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE LIVES.—Captain J. Bentham, the commander of the *Shah Jehan*, a coolie ship, burnt on her voyage from Calcutta to Mauritius, gives an account of the terrible accident. The fire occurred on the 27th of June, in lat. 12 S., long. 75 E. It broke out between decks, and everything was promptly done to extinguish it. Water was poured in, and all apertures for ventilation closed up. In vain, however: it burnt slowly but irresistibly, and on the 28th the long-boat was got out and provisioned. The other boats were also got ready, and the fire having now got entire possession of the ship, she was abandoned. As the rafts had no provisions, the coolies, it is feared, must have perished. The boats were picked up five days afterwards by a French vessel.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—The capital employed by the company is £1,365,000, and consists of stock standing in the names of the proprietors, £500,000; valuation of the company's lands and buildings, exclusive of Vancouver's Island and Oregon, £318,384. Amount expended up to September, 1858, in sending miners and labourers to Vancouver's Island, in the coal mines, and other objects of colonization, exclusive of the trading establishments of the company, and which amount will be repayable by the Government if possession of the island is resumed, £51,071. Amount invested in Fort Victoria and other establishments and posts in Vancouver's Island—this amount is not exactly ascertained—estimated at £75,000. Amount paid to the Earl of Selkirk for Red River Settlement, £25,111. Property and investments in the territory of Oregon ceded to the United States by the treaty of 1846, and which are secured to the company as possessory rights under the treaty, 1,000,000 dols., say £200,000. The distribution of profits to the shareholders for the years 1847 to 1858, both inclusive, have been—1847, 10 per cent dividend; 1848, 10 per cent; 1849, 10 per cent; 1850, 20 per cent, of which 10 per cent was added to stock; 1851, 10 per cent; 1852, 15 per cent, of which 5 per cent was added to stock; 1853, £18 4s. 6d. per cent, of which £3 4s. 6d. was added to stock; 1854, 10 per cent; 1855, 10 per cent; and 1856, 10 per cent. The price of the stock, ex dividend, was—July, 1847, £200; 1848, £200; 1849, £200; 1850, £210; 1851, £210; 1852, £215; 1853, £225; 1854, £210; 1855, £207; 1856, £200. Out of 288 proprietors, in July, 1856, 106 purchased their stock at from 220 to 240 per cent.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The great fountains and entire system of waterworks at the Crystal Palace were displayed for the last time this season last Tuesday.

Lord Brougham and Lord Stanley will distribute the prizes of the East Lancashire Union of Institutions, at Accrington, to-day (Saturday).

Prince Napoleon has just taken on a lease for four years the Chateau de la Boisserie, on the skirts of the forest of Rambouillet.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 761,076lb., an increase of 18,368lb., compared with the previous statement.

The beautiful little piece of architecture, Banbury Cross, is now thrown open; and its workmanship, the *Oxford Chronicle* assures us, will bear the closest examination.

On Friday week the foundation-stone of a new Wesleyan chapel to be erected in Mornington-road, Southport, was laid by Dr. P. Wood with much ceremony.

At Jacmel, Hayti, the attempted revolution has been put down, and the assassination of the President's daughter has been avenged by the execution of sixteen of the ringleaders.

The lark-catchers in the neighbourhood of Antwerp have been unusually successful this season. In the field of two farmers at Ilvoe as many as 2100 larks were netted on the 26th ult.

On Friday week Sir David Brewster was formally inducted into the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh. The induction was private, and took place in the Professor's room at the college.

The first screw of the Madras pier was turned by his Excellency Sir Charles Trevelyan on the 17th of September, in the presence of a large assemblage of the élite of the Presidency.

The Queen has approved of Don Carlos Carvalho as Consul-General at Sierra Leone, and Don Manuel de Zea Bermudez as Vice-Consul at Sierra Leone, for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

Intelligence is still coming in of casualties and losses during the late great storm, the equal of which for violence and terrible consequences has not been experienced for the last twenty years.

The *Dublin Mail* says that the Board of Trinity College have passed the grace requisite for proposing to the University of Dublin to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Captain McClinton.

The yellow fever broke out on board *La Plata* while lying in the harbour of St. Thomas. During her passage home Lieutenant Bloxam, a passenger on board, and fourteen of the crew, died.

The Archdeacons of England have adopted a declaration in favour of the maintenance of church rates, which they assert to be "an integral part of the establishment of the National Church."

In addition to the city of Adelaide, five South Australian towns—Port Adelaide, Kensington and Norwood, Gawler, Glenelg, and Brighton—are incorporated and governed by their respective municipal councils.

An influential meeting was held in London on Friday week, when it was determined to form an association for preventing the disgraceful practice of selling goods falsely labelled.

The seat for Ayrshire rendered vacant by the death of Lord James Stuart was on Friday week gained by Sir James Fergusson, who beat his opponent, Mr. Campbell, by a majority of forty-six.

Ague is said to be at the present time prevalent in the fen country. The country is well drained, but the air is impregnated with miasma from empty dykes and drains.

A public dinner will be given next Wednesday to Sir J. Ratcliff, Mayor of Birmingham, on his retiring from the office of chief magistrate, which he has held during the last three years.

The inhabitants of some parts of Swansea were a good deal troubled last summer by mosquitos. These disagreeable insects have been brought over in considerable numbers in vessels coming from Cuba.

An appropriate red granite monument, with bronze medallion bust of the late Sir Henry Bishop, has just been erected over his remains at Finchley Cemetery.

The election inquiry at Gloucester was brought to a close on Friday week. One or two points in connection with the commission remain to be cleared up, and for this purpose a meeting will take place in London.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that Schamyl has left that city for Moscow. He was so ill that two servants had to lift him into the carriage.

Greenwich Hospital is to be the subject of another inquiry by Royal Commission; and Mr. Hunt, M.P., has accepted the invitation of the Duke of Somerset to act as chairman.

Mr. R. Griffith, B.A., Scholar of Wadham College, Oxford, Ireland University Scholar, has been appointed one of the Assistant Masters of Wellington College.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey, of Ickwell Bury, arrived at Constantinople on the 15th of October, in their yacht the *Claymore*, from a cruise in the Black Sea. The yacht encountered severe gales off the Circassian coast.

In the list of names of those who have just passed in the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conferred by the University of London, is the name of a student of the Working Men's College in Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Joseph Durham has been commissioned to execute a statue of "the first English printer," Caxton, to be placed in the great room of the Westminster Palace Hotel, which is built on the site of Caxton's printing-office.

At the Leeds Sessions on Friday week William Greaves Chadwick, lately an outdoor collector in the employ of the North-Eastern Railway, was found guilty of embezzling £230, the money of the company, and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

The Bombay Townhall seems to have been taken possession of by white ants. The libraries of the Asiatic and Geographical Societies, the papers in several Government offices, and the organic contents of the museum are exposed to destruction.

A Belgian, M. Telephore Lois, of Gembloux, has accepted the invitation of the Brazilian Government to navigate the Amazon River from its source to its mouth. M. Lois has engaged sixty-four men to try the adventure with him.

Sir George Grey announced to a deputation of merchants and others interested in the trade and prosperity of the Cape, who waited upon him on Friday week, that he has decided to accept the offer of the Duke of Newcastle, and return to his old post as Governor of the colony.

The keen contest between Lord Brougham and the Duke of Buccleuch for the Chancellorship of the University of Edinburgh has resulted in the triumphant return of the former. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Brougham, 635; Buccleuch, 419.

Benjamin Owen, of Wednesbury, suspected of killing his wife, and against whom the coroner's jury had returned a verdict of "Manslaughter," was on Monday committed for trial by the magistrates on a charge of "Wilful murder."

The number of visitors at the South Kensington Museum last week was—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3640; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 1630; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 544; students' evening (Wednesday), 132; total, 5955.

The *Journal du Havre* says that the King of Abyssinia has made over to France the island and port of Massouah, in the Red Sea. According to other accounts, however, Massouah was not the King of Abyssinia's to give.

The Archduke and Archduchess Maximilian, the Austrian journals state, are about to take a sea excursion which will last eight months. Their Imperial Highnesses intend to visit Madeira, Rio Janeiro, and other places.

The magnificent Crimean windows on the north and south sides of the ante-chapel of Eton College, by Messrs. Hardman and Co., erected by public subscription, are now completed, and are, it is stated, the masterpieces of this eminent firm.

A fire broke out some days back at Husinec, in Bohemia, the birthplace of John Huss. In about an hour thirty-two houses were destroyed, and among them the house in which the great reformer was born. Fifty-five families have lost all they possessed.

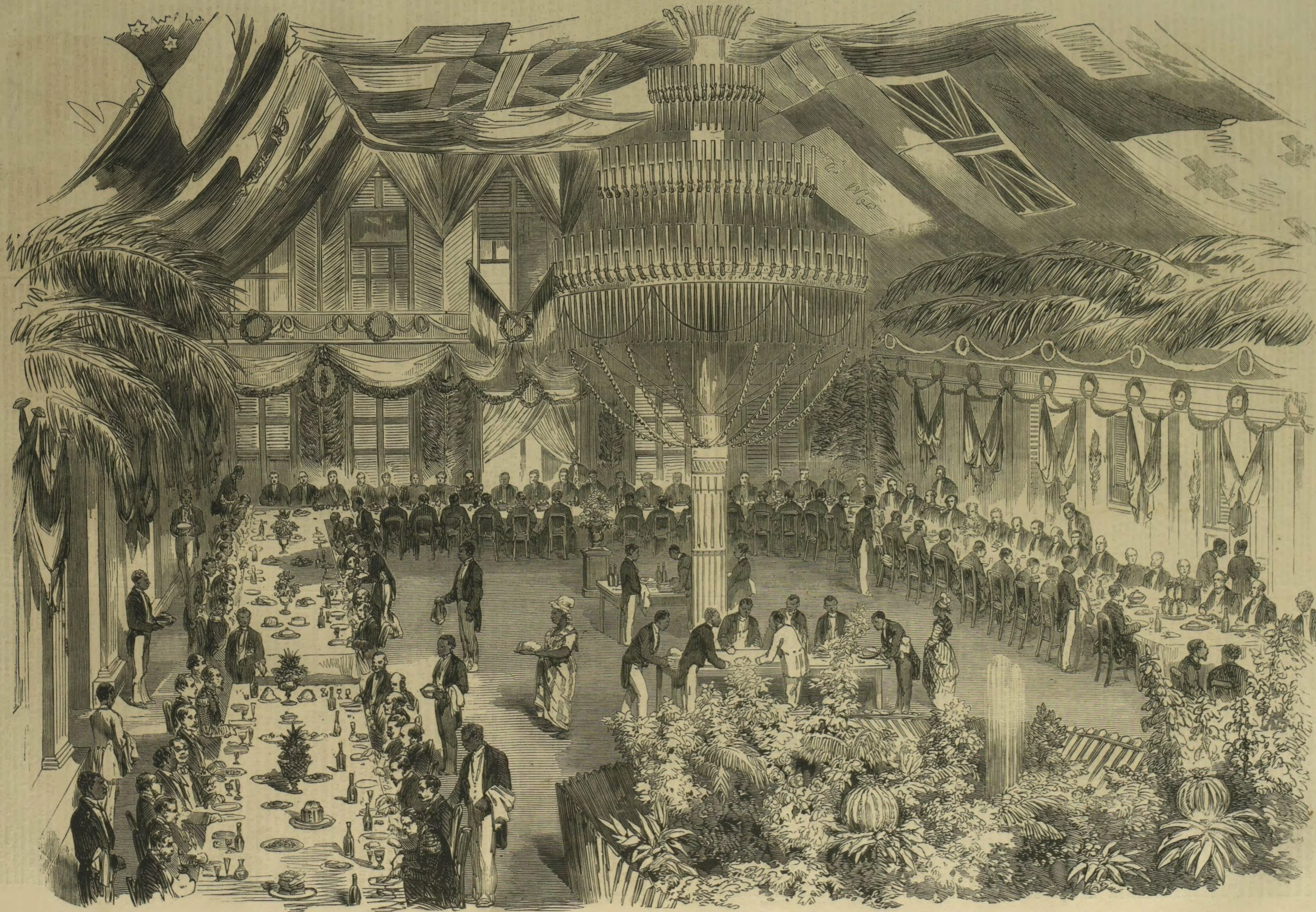
On Thursday se'nnight the Dean of Carlisle delivered, in the lecture-room of the Athenaeum in Carlisle, a lecture upon "Tobacco: its influences, physical, moral, and religious." In the opinion of the Dean the weed produces nothing but evil.

Last Saturday a public drinking-fountain was opened in Bow Churchyard, Chesham. The fountain, which is elegant and elaborate, and of solid granite, is the gift of Messrs. Moore, Grouce, and Co., lacemercantiles, City. In addition to the fountain, troughs for slaking the thirst of animals are provided.

A new paper, the *English Mail*, is being projected for circulation throughout Australia and New Zealand. It is intended not only to supply colonists with a summary of the general news of the month, but also to be an echo of public opinion on matters of interest relating to Australasia as daily expressed in the mother country.



INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE TO THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AT FORT DE FRANCE MARTINIQUE.—FROM A DRAWING BY W. CARPENTER.—SEE PAGE 452.



BANQUET AT THE HOTEL DU GOUVERNEMENT, FORT DE FRANCE, MARTINIQUE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF A STATUE TO THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.—FROM A DRAWING BY W CARPENTER. SEE NEXT PAGE.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AT MARTINIQUE.

ON the 29th of August last a statue to the Empress Josephine, erected to her memory by the colonists of Martinique, was inaugurated at Fort de France in that island, with great pomp, in the presence of 20,000 persons. The Empress Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon I., was born at Martinique, in 1763. At an early age she was married to Viscount de Beauharnais, and as his wife had two children, one of whom was Hortense, the mother of the present Emperor of France.

The ceremony of August 29 was a solemnity too eminently national for strangers not to be invited. Special invitations were therefore addressed by the chief of the colony to the Governors of the neighbouring islands, and two Government steamers were sent to bring those who wished to attend. The Governor of Guadeloupe, M. Bontemps, and his family, arrived, accompanied by several of the most distinguished functionaries and deputations from all the public bodies. From St. Lucia came Mr. Breen, the Governor, his daughter, and three officers of the garrison; from Grenada, Mrs. Kortwright and Mrs. Parsons, wife and sister-in-law of the Governor; from St. Vincent, M. de Castonies, Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, Major of Infantry commanding the fortress of Friedrichstadt, and M. Stakemann, Judge; M. Scheult, Vice-Consul of France in Trinidad; several gentlemen from Barbadoes, &c.

For three or four days previous to the ceremony the steamers plying between St. Pierre and Fort de France departed from the former place crowded with passengers; it seemed, indeed, as if the whole town was emigrating, and on arriving at Fort de France the gay and brilliant appearance of this usually quiet little town was particularly striking.

The avenues of the Savannah, in the centre of which is placed the statue by M. Victor Dubray, were crowded with visitors examining the preparations for the fête, which were made with admirable taste. On three sides of the statue seats were raised at a suitable distance, and on the stage in front a tribune covered with carpet, and more carefully decorated, was prepared for the chief of the colony. Flags were elevated on poles placed at intervals; and on the four sides of the railing surrounding the statue four triumphal arches, resting on columns, ornamented with flags of the national colours. Each face had a distich in honour of Josephine, above which was a shield of tricolour, spotted with golden bees, and surmounted by a crown; underneath was the Imperial eagle, with outspread wings; on the two sides were circles, encircled with laurel, having the letters N. and J. in gold on a vermilion ground.

A part of the Hôtel du Gouvernement had undergone a transformation with a view to the banquet and ball to be given to the élite of the colony. The interior court had been boarded and covered by a light and lofty roof, formed of canvas. This construction was supported by two central columns, on which were hung trophies of arms in circles and spirals, so disposed as to hold the lights and serve as reflectors. The end remaining open allowed the alleys of the garden to be seen. The ceiling was covered with flags, and the walls with arms, disposed as trophies, and wreaths, and palm branches, while a fountain surrounded by flowers maintained and added to the freshness of the decoration.

At sunset of Sunday, the 28th of August, salves of artillery and music on the Savannah announced the opening of the fête. The next morning at sunrise the salute was repeated, and at half-past seven the Governor (after having reviewed the troops of all arms on the Savannah) went to the church, accompanied by the Governors of Guadeloupe and St. Lucia, and his other distinguished guests. He was received there by the Bishop. After mass the Governor returned to his hotel, and the procession went to occupy the places reserved for them on the stages surrounding the statue.

At eight o'clock the Governor, accompanied by the foreign Governors, the Bishop, the staff, presented himself at the inclosure, where he was received by the Director of the Interior and the members of the commission of subscription and inauguration. The troops, commanded by Colonel Guillaubert, filled up the intervals between the stages.

After the Governor had made his speech the artillery fired a salute, the trumpets blew, and a cloud of smoke impregnated with perfume enveloped the statue. When it cleared away the effigy of the Imperial creole was exposed to view.

Not the least interesting part of the exhibition was a procession of young girls, attired in white, with green scarves, and holding branches of palm in their hands, headed by one taller than the rest, carrying a green flag ornamented with bees, who encircled the statue, and deposited wreaths of flowers on the marble pedestal. Addresses were then given by the Governor of St. Lucia and others.

Our Engraving on page represents Mr. Breen, the Governor of St. Lucia, delivering his address after the unveiling of the statue. The Governor of Martinique is seated in the centre, with the Governor of Guadeloupe on his left hand; next to him is the Bishop of Martinique; then the English Consul; standing are—Mr. Breen, delivering his speech, and three British officers from St. Lucia. The only lady is Madame Le Roi, née Tascher de la Pagerie; next to her is the Chief of the Staff.

After the delivery of these speeches prizes were given to meritorious servants and labourers; then the troops marched past in quick time, and the ceremony was over.

At one o'clock in the afternoon two hundred guests took their places with the Governor at a banquet in the hall improvised for the occasion. The bands of Martinique and Guadeloupe played in the garden during the repast. The following toast was given by the Governor at the opening of the banquet:—"Gentlemen, we have just honoured the memory of the Empress Josephine. I propose to you the health of her grandson, our Emperor. May he, more fortunate than his uncle, whom he equals in merit, leave us a long succession of direct heirs, like himself, continuing in France that era of progress he has so happily inaugurated!"

This was followed at intervals during the banquet by a long series of toasts and speeches, beginning with the Empress and Imperial family, followed by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. At the conclusion of the banquet the scholars of the Seminary College were introduced, and played "God Save the Queen," in honour of the English guests of the Governor. In the evening, at eight o'clock, fireworks on the Savannah terminated the day.

On the 30th the agricultural exhibition was opened, containing specimens of the products of the country in great variety. In the evening a grand ball took place in the same saloon in which the banquet was held. The garden into which it opened was brilliantly illuminated with coloured lamps. There were various entertainments out of doors during these two and the following days; and a concert, attended by the Governor and all his guests, on the third evening, finished the fête.

After the inauguration of the statue on the first day two portraits of the Emperor and Empress, copies from Winterhalter's well-known portraits, and presented by the Emperor to the colony, were also inaugurated by the Governor.

MAUVE DYE.—The exquisitely beautiful dye for silks, the mauve, is prepared by taking equivalent proportions of sulphate of aniline and bichromate of potash, dissolving them in water, mixing, and allowing them to stand for several hours. The whole is then thrown upon a filter, and the black precipitate which has formed is washed and dried. This black substance is then digested in coal-tar naphtha, to extract a brown, resinous substance; and finally digested with alcohol, to dissolve out the colouring matter, which is left behind, on distilling off the spirit, as a coppery friable mass. This is the dyeing agent, producing all the charming varieties of purples known by the name mauve, which, as it appears to us somewhat inappropriately, has been given to this colour. The particularity of these purples consists in the peculiar blending of the red and blue of which they are constituted. These hues admit of almost infinite variation; consequently, we may have many varieties of red mauve, and as many of blue mauve, and any depth of tint can be secured. The permanence of these hitherto fugitive combinations is their strongest recommendation.—*Art-Journal.*

JOHN MITCHEL.—This person writes a second letter of his series from Paris to the *Irishman*, counselling the "nationalists" of Ireland "to be prepared." He expects ere long to see Gibraltar, as the key of the Mediterranean, and San Juan, as the key of the Columbian archipelago, wrested from "the swindler and usurer of nations"—England; then, he adds, on behalf of his brother "Celts"—"happy if we can but prepare ourselves to rise to our own feet and stand erect upon our own soil when the felonious gripe is loosened from our throats."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. T. F.—I do not altogether agree with you. If Mr. Morphy is not spoiled by the sickening adulation of his admirers his play will improve. He is very young, and has an admirable capacity for the game. That he has never yet been fairly tested against first rate play is true enough. He came to Europe at a period when, owing to the secession or death of the chief players, chess had fallen at least a Pawn and move below its standard of a dozen years ago, and when there was not a single competitor in the field (for Mr. Anderssen, as was shown by his play here in 1857 and by his later games, is no longer what he was) who can be fairly considered beyond the second rank, and to whom a really great player in full practice could not give odds. We should hardly go the length of a contemporary who says—"If we were asked to choose, amongst all the games he has played, one we should call a standard game, we should be at a loss to do so," but certainly he has played none up to this time which, in depth and solidity, is comparable with the best play of any first-class European master. 2. The notion of his giving the Pawn and move to such a player as Harrwitz is merely ridiculous.

G. M. D.—Be good enough to write the problem legibly; some of the moves are quite unintelligible.

W. PASTYER.—It either did not arrive at all or reached us too late: which, amid the mass of correspondence we have to examine, it is not possible to say.

C. W. B.—We are not aware of there being a chess club in the City-road.

M. G. K., Bermuda.—Replied to by the last mail. Thanks for your friendly consideration.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 819 by Margot, L. S. D., Meda, W. Freyer, Bonn, C. W. Harcer, Fawdon, "Grimsby Dock," Lee, Perry, B. C. N., S. F. Oliver, E. R. L., B. O. D., S. T.

D. F. T. R. P., F. H. N., Mary, W. L. D., H. T. F., F. H. L., Lennox, R. G., H. O. K.

B. F. G. S. W. J., R. D. D., E. H., C. M. C., J. W. B., B. B. T., Folkestone, Secretary, H. W. F., Turpin, Vincent, W. C. C., Cambridge, Omicron, R. B. S., P. L. D., Newcastle.

Mirage, Adon, M. F., M. G. K., Romeo and Fanny, I. Wills, Great Crosby are correct. All others are wrong.

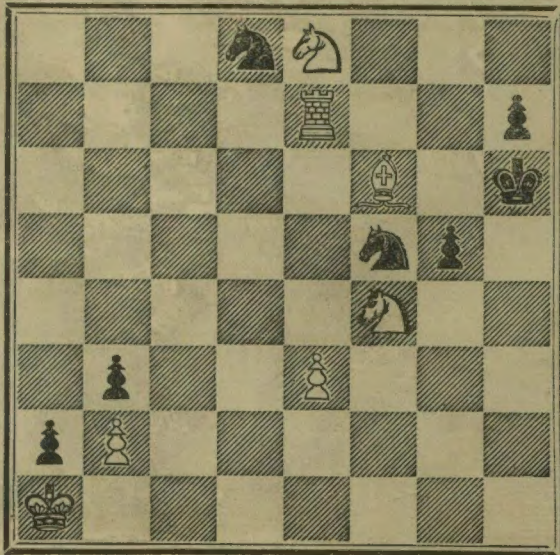
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 819.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B takes B	Kt to K B 2nd (ch), or (a)	3. Q takes Kt (ch)	K takes Kt
2. K to R 5th	Kt takes B	4. Kt takes B	
(a) 1.	Kt takes B, or (b)	(b) 1.	K takes Kt
2. Q to Q R sq (ch)	R interposes	2. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	K to his 2nd
3. Q takes R (ch)	K to B 5th	3. Q to K 8th (ch)	K to his B 3rd
4. Kt at Kt 7th gives checkmate.		4. Mates with Q or Bishop.	

PROBLEM No. 820.

By Mr. F. DEACON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. DE RIVIERE AND JOURNOUD.

Through the courtesy of the combatants we are enabled thus early to present the opening games of this interesting contest, which began towards the end of last month, and will be continued daily until one player wins eight games.

GAME I.

(K's Gambit Declined.)

BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q 4th	K to Kt 6th
2. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	22. B to Q R 4th	K R to K 3rd
3. P takes Q P	P takes B P	23. Q R to Q 8th (ch)	K to K 2nd
4. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q takes P	24. Q R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 3rd
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to Q sq	25. K R to K B sq	K to Kt 3rd
6. P to Q 4th	K B to Q 3rd	(ch)	
7. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to K B 3rd	26. Q R to Q B 8th	P to Q B 5th
8. Castles	Castles	27. Q R to Q B 7th	P to Q R 3rd
9. K Kt to K 5th	B takes Kt	28. K R to Q R sq	Q R to Q Kt 5th
10. P takes B	Q takes Q	29. B to Q 7th	K R to Q 3rd
11. K R takes Q	K Kt to Kt 5th	30. B to Q 8th	Q R to Q Kt 7th
12. Q B takes P	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	31. P to Kt 4th	K to Kt 4th
13. Kt to Q 5th	B to K 3rd	32. Q R to Q B 5th	P to K B 3rd
14. K R to K sq	K R to K sq	33. Q R to Q B 7th	Q R takes Q B P
15. P to K R 3rd	K Kt takes K P	34. Q R takes P (ch)	K to B 4th
16. Q B takes Kt	B takes Kt	35. B to Q Kt 7th	Kt to B 6th (ch)
17. B takes B	Kt takes Q B	36. B takes Kt	K takes B
18. B takes Q Kt P	Q R to Q Kt sq	37. Q R to K B 7th	
19. B to Q 4th	Q R takes Q Kt P	(Threatening to take the K B P (ch); and, if his Rook be taken, then to play R to K B sq, &c.)	
20. B to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q B 4th	38. P to Q R 4th	K to Kt 6th
21. Q R to Q sq		39. Q R to Q B 7th	K R to Q 7th

(It must be admitted that White has not an enviable position. One of his Rooks for the moment is hors de combat, and his Knight is in considerable danger.)

And Black surrendered.

GAME II.

(Ruy Lopez's Knight's Game.)

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. de R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	29. K Kt to K 4th	
2. K Kt to K B 3rd	Q Kt to Q B 3rd	(Taking the Pawn would have been an act of impudence, for suppose—	
3. K B to Q Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd	30. Q Kt takes P	Q R takes Kt
4. K B to Q R 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	31. P takes B	Kt to K 6th (dis. ch.)
5. Castles	P to Q Kt 4th	and Black can at least make a drawn game.)	
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K B to K 2nd	29. K Kt to K 4th	Kt to K 4th
7. Q Kt to B 3rd	P to Q Kt 5th	30. K Kt takes P	Kt to Q B sq
8. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to Q 4th	31. Q Kt takes P	Kt to K B 6 (ch)
9. K B to Q R 4th		32. K to B sq	K R to Q Kt 3rd
(Well conceived.)		33. K R to K 7th	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
10. B takes Q Kt	B takes B	34. K to Kt sq	Kt takes K B (ch)
11. K Kt takes P	Q B to Q Kt 4th	35. K to Kt 2nd	Kt takes K R P
12. P takes P	Q takes P	(double ch.)	
13. K to Kt 3rd	P to K 3rd	36. K to K R 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
14. P to Q 3rd	K B to K 4th	37. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
15. P to Q B 4th	P takes P (in passing)	38. Q R to K sq	B to Q B 3rd
16. Q Kt takes P	Q to Q Kt 2nd	39. K R takes P (ch)	
17. K R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 2nd	(The coup "juste.")	
18. Q to Q Kt 3rd	Q R to K B sq	39. K takes R	K to Q 3rd
19. P to Q R 4th	B to Q B 3rd	40. Kt takes R	R takes Q Kt P
20. Q takes Q	B takes Q	41. P to K B 4th	P to Kt 4th
21. Kt takes K Kt P	K R to K Kt sq	42. P takes P	B takes Q R P
22. P to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 5th	43. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q 4th
23. K Kt to K 4th	K B to K 2nd	44. P to K Kt 6th	B to Q 2nd
24. B to K B 4th	P to K B 4th	45. P to Kt 7th	
25. K Kt to Q 2nd	K B to K Kt 4th	(Well played, Mr. Journaud.)	
26. B takes B	K R takes B	46. B takes R (ch)	
27. P to K R 4th	K R to K B 3rd	47. Kt takes B	R to Q Kt sq
28. Q Kt to K 2nd	P to K B 5th	48. Kt to K B 8th, and wins.	

—Since the above were in type we have received two more of the games, one of which was won by M. de Riviere, and the other drawn, the score standing:—

Journoud . . . 2 | De Riviere . . . 1 | Drawn . . . 1

The seventh annual report of the Free Public Library and Derby Museum at Liverpool, has just been published, showing that the weekly circulation of books, &c., has been 12,290 volumes, being an increase of 1000 per week as compared with the corresponding period of last year. There is reported to be a noticeable increase in the number of female readers. The total number of visitors to the Derby Museum was 120,217, or an average of 564 per day.

MONUMENTAL SCULPTURE, "A VISION."

BY J. EDWARDS.

THE bas-relief of which we give an Engraving was originally exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1857; and, though designed for monumental purposes, it possesses sufficient merit and importance to serve as an illustration in the abstract of the grand mysteries of religion. It is one of the works of Mr. Edwards, of Robert-street, Hampstead-road, and is designed by him as a solemn vision "telling of things," as Milton sings, "which no gross ear can hear." The subject is represented as if seen on clouds in the nocturnal sky above the lunar orb, and as if illumined by a supernatural light, in the midst of which the triune symbol of the Deity, as creator, preserver, and ruler of all things, appears; and subjoined thereto is the symbol of the Holy Spirit. Beneath is a group of angels, one of the foremost of whom points to the words on the scroll, which include the golden precept of the Christian religion. This figure is robed in garments of straight and simple folds; while its opposite companion, with humble, downcast look, has graceful lines predominating both in its attitude and vestment. Of the figures gradually receding in dim perspective some look up, as if in devout supplication.

The first copy in marble of this bas-relief forms part of a monument, in the channel of Ainderby Church, near Northallerton, to the memory of the late Edward Squire, Esq., of Romanby, Yorkshire, and has on the scroll the text, "Blessed is he that remembereth the poor." The second copy has the quotation, "The spirit shall return unto God who gave it," and forms part of a monument, in the channel of Calne Church, to the memory of the late B. J. A. Angell, Esq., of Rumsey House, near Calne, Wiltshire.

EDUCATION IN CANADA.—THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.

THE bountiful and far-seeing philanthropy—or we may say justice—of the United States of America in the all-important matter of the education of the people, if it have not been surpassed, has certainly been equalled in Canada. Both the Upper and Lower, Western and Eastern, provinces have made such provision for the intellectual wants of the young as might put to shame the backwardness and lukewarmness of the "old country" and all its boasted civilisation. Without entering at present upon the very interesting subject of education in Lower Canada, with its preponderance of a French and Roman Catholic population, to which we may return at a future time, we confine ourselves at present to the educational establishments of Upper Canada, and more particularly to the college of which we present an illustration. In 1798 a grant of more than half a million of acres of land was placed at the disposal of the local authorities of Upper or Western Canada, inhabited and colonised principally by English and Scotch settlers, with a sprinkling of Irish, and very few French, for the maintenance of a university and other educational establishments. The position of the now flourishing city of Toronto—which was formerly called York, and known as "dirty little York" before its Indian and far better name was adopted—has within the last twenty years given it advantages, both mercantile and educational, possessed by few cities on the North American Continent.

Very large amounts, both in money and lands, have been from time to time devoted by the Legislature to the establishment of colleges, grammar and common schools, and much of it has been expended within the bounds of the city. The theological seminaries of many of the religious sects have likewise been attracted to it by its central situation and its advantages as the metropolis. The most important among them is undoubtedly the University of Upper Canada, formerly known as King's College and Toronto University. It has gone through a strange and eventful history, a full detail of which does not, however, lie within our present design. A brief statement may, nevertheless, be interesting.

From 1798 to 1826 little or nothing was done, but in the latter year 190,000 acres and upwards were disposed of by the General Board of Education, for general purposes. The remainder of the grant, amounting to 358,427 acres, was regarded as constituting that portion of the Royal gift intended for the support of a university.

This endowment remained untouched till the year 1827, when a Royal charter was issued, vesting the management of the college in a council of nine members, composed of the Chancellor and President and seven professors in arts and faculties, all of whom were to be members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, and to subscribe the Thirty-nine Articles. The Bishop of the diocese was appointed visitor, and to have the power of disapproving by-laws passed by the council. The President was to be a clergyman of the Church of England.

Archdeacon (now Bishop) Strachan was named as the first President. The announcement of the grant of this charter excited much ill-feeling, on account of the power over the institution which it gave to the Episcopal Church. It was loudly demanded by Parliament and the people that the charter should be repealed, and the University established on a footing which should give equal privileges within its walls to all religious denominations. It was a matter of difficulty, however, to secure an amendment of the charter when those interested in preserving it in its original form were high in office in the colony. Even the expressed wishes of the Imperial Cabinet and the Lieutenant-Governor were set at defiance, and a measure passed by the House of Assembly, by a vote of 32 to 5, was rejected by the Legislative Council, in which body the friends of the charter held sway. After many years of violent contest, a measure was passed by Parliament, and became law on the 4th of March, 1837, which abolished all the tests relating to the Church of England, and provided that any professor or member of council might be admitted on declaring his belief in the Trinity. Dr. Strachan still retained the office of President.

This charter, though an improvement on the former one, was not such as to secure for the institution the confidence of the public, and an agitation for further reform was persisted in with varying fortune, amid the oscillations of party strife, until the passing of the Baldwin Act of 1849. This Act created no less than three distinct bodies to regulate the affairs of the University—the Caput, which was for the interior government of the College; the Senate, to appoint professors and pass statutes for the general management; and the Board of Endowment, which had charge of the lands belonging to the trust. The Act likewise abolished all tests, altered the name of the institution from "King's College" to that of "Toronto University," and gave to other colleges the privilege of becoming affiliated to it, in the manner of the University of London. Another Act was passed in 1853 which altered all these arrangements. The bill provided that there should be no professorships in connection with Toronto University, but that its functions shall be limited to the examination of candidates from any learned institution, and the granting of degrees in the several faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine. It is also provided that the then Professors of Toronto University should be transferred to a new institution, to be called University College, excepting the Professors of Medicine, whom it dismissed with a gratuity of a year's salary. This college, which has been recently completed, forms the subject of our illustration.

The building stands in University Park, which comprises about 168 acres. The avenue leading from Queen-street comprises about ten acres, and is five-eighths of a mile in length. The Yonge-street avenue is a quarter of a mile long, and contains about two acres. Both avenues are beautifully laid out and planted with trees.

About two-thirds of the whole park, of which the Government has lately taken possession with the view of erecting suitable Parliament buildings and a Government House, were set apart for "the use and purposes of the University," in February, 1856. It comprises the portion west of Queen-street avenue, about 104 acres. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, by an order bearing date the 22nd of February, 1857, authorised the Senate of the University to erect suitable buildings, and to expend on such buildings, out of the University funds, a sum not to exceed £75,000. In addition to this, the sum of £20,000 was granted for the purpose of a library and museum. With the view of carrying out these objects, the Senate took immediate action, procured plans, and commenced erecting the University building engraved on page 454, of which the following is a brief description:—

(Continued on page 454.)

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dences of the President and Dean of the College, and at the south-west angle of the whole are the chemical laboratories, theatre, and stores.

The general accommodation is comprised in the lecture theatre and nine class rooms, with professors' rooms attached, library and reading rooms, museum, with preparation and curator's room, Senate chamber, Chancellor's rooms, and other University offices. The Convocation Hall, President's, and Dean's residences, quarters for sixty students, with College dining-hall, and all necessary appurtenances.

The style adopted is Norman, with some approach in outline to the symmetry more identical with the Romanesque. This latter description, however, applies more particularly to the southern façade, in which the peculiar requisites of the building seem to have dictated a regularity of form, but which is departed from elsewhere for the broken and more picturesque outline common to the latter system. The structure, taken as a whole, is of massive character, the tower, unlike any other on the North American continent, being of that bold and simple form which seeks for effect rather than magnitude. A large proportion of the building is of stone, but in some parts brick has been used. The large rooms, including the library, museum, and Hall of Convocation, have open timber roofs, and it is proposed in these to introduce sculpture and stained glass, with a view to completion of effect.

The whole grounds around the new buildings and the observatory are to be laid out with walks, and planted. Some forty to fifty acres to the north of the park will be devoted to agricultural and horticultural purposes, with a view to a botanical garden.



"A VISION."—A BAS-RELIEF BY J. EDWARDS.—SEE PAGE 452.



THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, TORONTO, UPPER CANADA.